

In tomorrow's Jerusalem Post



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• The Fifth Column
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A horrified Thatcher asks spotless UK — 'like Israel'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ordered a "Clean Up Britain" campaign after seeing the cleanliness of Israeli cities and towns during her official visit this week.

On her way back to her Downing Street residence from Heathrow Airport, she was said to have been appalled by the quantity of litter, including paper, old beer cans and other rubbish on the 13-mile stretch of road along which she had travelled.

She is reported as having told one of her staff that Britain had already had "Live Aid, and Sports Aid" (references to the two fund-raising drives to combat famine in Africa) and "maybe it was time for Litter Aid."

Today she is believed to have asked newly-appointed Environment Secretary Nicholas Ridley to implement a "Clean Up British Streets" campaign, possibly using some of the many unemployed. She has also proposed extending the voluntary principle to something like sponsored "litter sweeps."

Britain has seldom enforced anti-litter laws. The maximum fine is £400 but prosecutions are rare.



About 500 youngsters met in the Knesset grounds yesterday with Speaker Shlomo Hillel at an "Immigrant Youth Day" organized by the Absorption Ministry. Hillel is in centre foreground. (Ronit Na'aman)

Alleged fraud by gang 'collecting' for the deaf

By YORAM GAZIT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — For the past seven months, the Israeli public has been swindled out of tens of thousands of dollars by a criminal network pretending to be collecting door-to-door contributions on behalf of the Helen Keller Association for the Deaf.

The association is a legitimate organization, but a gang consisting of dozens of men and women throughout the country, has been using forged receipts to solicit donations. The receipts were obtained from a printing house in the centre of the country. Most of the gang members are deaf, and many are connected with underworld circles.

Two suspected gang members were arrested in Ramat Hasharon several months ago but have been released until their trial. Other members of the gang are still operating in various parts of the country. In fact Ahuva Horen, director of the association in Tel Aviv said she was offered a forged receipt yesterday while she was sitting in a coffee shop in Netanya. She managed to elicit the seller's name and address before he slipped away and will submit them to the police today.

The gang is believed to have netted tens of thousands of dollars in contributions during the seven months it has been operating. Association officials estimate that at least \$30,000 of the estimated \$740,000 collected during the annual contribution day last March 31, was pocketed by the gang.

The first indication of the fraud reached the association last November when copies of the forged tickets were sent to the association in Tel Aviv.

Association representatives contacted the head of the national fraud department, Tat-Nitzav Yoram Gonen, on November 25 but were advised to file complaints with the local police station of each town where the alleged fraud occurred.

The association eventually filed a complaint with the Tel Aviv fraud squad, but after some time passed without results it hired the services of a Tel Aviv's private investigation agency, which in turn found evidence.

(Continued on back page)

Amorai tipped for bank job in party deal

By SARAH HONIG

Post Political Correspondent

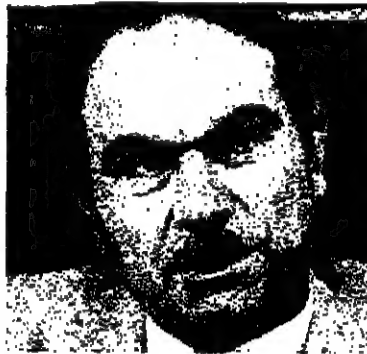
TEL AVIV. — Likud sources told The Jerusalem Post last night that contrary to official reports a deal is in the works whereby Labour Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amorai would be appointed governor of the Bank of Israel in return for a number of political perks to the Likud.

The sources said the chief reason the Likud thought it wise not to foil Amorai's candidacy was that it would further upset relations between Labour and the Likud. The Likud's outstanding goal now is to reach the October rotation without upsetting the coalition agreement.

The sources added that the Likud was resigned to Amorai and was not seriously seeking another candidate. At present the party has no alternative to Amorai, other than Prof. Michael Bruno, who is no Likud man in any case.

Amorai, said one source in the Likud, is "a reasonable man who can be prevailed upon and with whom the Likud would be able to cooperate." The Likud could have been presented with "a far more unsavoury Labour candidate," he added.

There is now something tantamount to a lobby for Amorai in



Adiel Amorai (Karen Ben-Zion)

certain Likud quarters. Amorai counts among his supporters Likud MK Uriel Lynn and Herut MK Ronnie Milo, who is his strongest Herut ally.

The Likud sources said no trade-off of the Bank of Israel post for the attorney-general's would occur, but the Likud is likely to get the deputy finance minister job when Amorai quits. The Likud would also seek to have former Aguda MK Shlomo Lorincz appointed chairman of the Bank of Israel's supervisory committee. Moreover, the bank's governor, according to the evolving deal, would have two deputies — one nominated by Labour and one by the Likud.

Assad offers to join in war against terror

Post Middle East Staff

Syrian President Hafez Assad left Greece yesterday after a vigorous campaign against accusations of Syrian involvement in international terrorism. Assad offered to cooperate in the struggle against terrorism and told his Greek hosts, "We are not terrorists — we are the victims of terror."

Western diplomats and pro-government Greek newspapers said the 55-year-old Syrian leader had sought Greek support during his three-day visit in countering U.S. and Israeli allegations that his government maintains close links with terrorists.

On the eve of his departure, at a banquet in Athens held in his honour by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu, Assad said Syria was itself the victim of "continuous" terror opera-

tions. Radio Monte Carlo reported. Referring to the series of bomb attacks against buses in Syria last month, Assad said that recently a "single terror operation resulted in the death of 144 martyrs and the wounding of 149 others."

Assad declared that Syria was willing to cooperate in combating terrorism and he branded the December 27 attack by Palestinian gunmen on the Rome and Vienna airports as "a terrorist act."

The U.S. has blamed the attacks on the Palestinian terror group led by Abu Nidal and has claimed that Abu Nidal receives support from Syria and Libya. Earlier this week judicial sources in Rome reported that arrest warrants were being prepared for several Syrians suspected of involvement in the Rome airport attack.

Questions on how much Shamir and Arens knew Zamir ready to consider alternative inquiries

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The stand-off between Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir and the bulk of the inner cabinet continued yesterday, with both sides battling for public opinion. Zamir, meanwhile, was suggesting a readiness to consider two alternatives to a police investigation of the head of the General Security Service.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said he wanted an independent inquiry to take place. Sources close to the premier said he will ensure that it proceeds properly and that Zamir is not dismissed over the issue.

At the same time, speculation was rife in senior official circles about the possible connection of Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens to orders given to kill the two Arab terrorists captured after the Tel Aviv-Ashkelon bus hijacking in April 1984 and in the alleged GSS cover-up that followed.

Meanwhile, Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman said the first priority is to investigate Shamir's knowledge of events at the time and what actions he sanctioned. Only after that has been determined should the chief of the GSS be investigated.

Zamir, according to judicial circles, is willing to consider the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry with full powers to investigate the whole affair or, alternatively, is ready to countenance the resignation of the GSS head and several of his aides and then waive their prosecution once they become private citizens.

The idea of a commission of inquiry, first floated by journalists, is attractive to the members of the inner cabinet because it is not a criminal procedure. It will also head off a police investigation of the GSS

heads. An investigation by the police, which in the eyes of GSS operatives is a lesser agency, would be seen as humiliating and inevitably impair the security service's functioning.

The major impediment to the launching of a commission of inquiry, however, remains the attorney-general's insistence that the GSS chief and his aides implicated in the affair be suspended from

Interview with Moshe Arens

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Q. — Did you or any other cabinet minister, such as then prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, order or approve in advance the killing of the two captured terrorists from the hijacked bus?

A. — I appointed, as defence minister, the Zorea Commission of Inquiry, which investigated what happened and submitted its report to me. I accepted the commission's findings. These things do not appear in the report. I know of no ministers having acted in this way.

Q. — Did you or Shamir, after the event, hear of the killings and approve of them, keeping knowledge of them secret?

A. — All I know is what is written in the Zorea Commission report, whose findings I accepted. I know only about myself, I know nothing about and cannot speak for Shamir.

duty. The inner cabinet members oppose such a suspension. Zamir's argument is that an investigation, whether by judicial commission or police, would be hampered and possibly obstructed if the suspects are still at their posts.

This is what allegedly happened in the investigations of the bus incident by the Zorea Commission in 1984

and Blattman in 1985.

Various senior officials, elected representatives and observers yesterday expressed consternation and bewilderment at Peres's handling of the whole affair over the past three months and of his heated defence of the GSS chief.

The GSS chief is alleged to have ordered the killing of the two captured terrorists, later supervising a cover-up that included suborning witnesses and tampering with evidence.

Judicial sources said the ministers defending the GSS and opposing a police investigation have been acting "as if they were deaf" to Zamir's arguments. Zamir is known to have contended that refusing to conduct an investigation would legitimize a system of thought and action built on a web of lies, and would undermine the whole judicial system's faith in the GSS. The GSS, in order to prosecute and convict terrorists, works with and relies upon the state attorneys and the courts.

If the judicial system should lose its faith in the GSS officers, the whole prosecution and trial system that is a key element in the battle against terrorism would collapse, said the judicial sources.

These sources also suggested that if a norm of lying and cover-up is established, there is no knowing where it will end. How will Peres, who is ministerially responsible, or various Knesset bodies, which are parliamentarily responsible, know when they are being lied to and when not, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Israel TV reported last night that a senior Likud minister said Shamir gave the order to kill the two captured terrorists and that Peres, who was then opposition leader, subsequently supported the decision.

Likud denies political rift over crisis

By SARAH HONIG

Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Highly-placed Likud sources emphatically denied yesterday that any sort of a rift is emerging between their party and Labour over the General Security Service crisis. They were reacting to allegations that Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir was privy for a long time to what is termed "the GSS cover-up," but that he chose to do nothing about it.

This allegation in itself was hotly denied by sources close to Shamir as were the suppositions that the charge could trigger a round of Labour-Likud recriminations and turn into another episode of coalition in-fighting.

The Likud sources intimated that some of the allegations originate in "very tendentious leaks" from the attorney-general's office. "This is not the first time that this office has leaked and circulated untruths. This certainly is not one of the attorney-general's official briefs," the sources argued.

There is also suspicion in the Likud that "one of the chief agitators" endeavouring to implicate Shamir is Minister-without-portfolio Ezer Weizman, who wants to reap some political profit from all this and carry on his anti-Likud vendetta.

The sources further added that the very same forces seeking to damage the GSS might well try to harm relations within the national unity government with an eye to bringing it down since that government is anathema to them.

They said that it is not inconceivable that some Labour groupings may be seeking to jump on the bandwagon of "malicious insinuations," but these are the same people in Labour who have also come out against Prime Minister Peres's stand on the matter. As things stand Peres and mainstream Labour are at one mind with the Likud on this and so there is no danger of this deteriorating into a feud between the large parties.

Shamir, it is maintained, knew nothing about the charges levelled against the GSS chief when he was prime minister and still does not know that any of the charges are true. All he did know was that there was a discrepancy between the IDF and GSS versions of the events following the Ashkelon bus hijacking two years ago.

This is a far cry from attempts to implicate Shamir and other members of his cabinet as accomplices in a cover-up. The Jerusalem Post was told. The allegations against Shamir also include his defence minister at the time, Moshe Arens.

However, some of the rumours now rife in the political arena also implicate Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. According to one version of events, the politicians did not enter the cover-up picture soon after the events occurred, but when two GSS agents brought their charges against the GSS chief to Peres. Peres rejected them and it was then they went to the attorney-general.



Amnon Goldenberg (Isaac Harari)

Goldenberg to aid Moda'i in GSS case

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prominent Tel Aviv attorney Amnon Goldenberg has been appointed special legal aide to Justice Minister Moda'i in the General Security Service case.

Goldenberg, who had served as Aluf (then Tat-Aluf) Yitzhak Mordechai's attorney during Mordechai's investigation and trial on the death of two of the terrorists who hijacked the no. 300 bus to Ashkelon in 1984, had been a favoured candidate for attorney-general, according to Israel TV, but recently refused the post.

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir tended his resignation over three months ago, but no replacement for him has been found. Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that the investigation would go on uninterrupted under the next attorney-general.

Ciskei firm with Aridor link bankrupt

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A company with which former finance minister Yoram Aridor has close links has been put under provisional liquidation in the Ciskei, the nominally independent South African homeland, and is facing claims amounting to several hundred thousand shekels. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

The company, Classic Motors Ciskei, was placed in liquidation on April 5, less than a year after it had begun manufacturing replicas of the vintage Mercedes sports car model 290. In that period it produced less than six cars.

Among the company's creditors are the Ciskei government, the Ciskei Development Bank, various suppliers and private investors in both Israel and the Ciskei. Its debts are reported to amount to NIS 450,000.

The company's managing director, Marvin Salt, left South Africa on April 9 and is currently living in Aziel in the West Bank. He returned to Israel via Zurich, where he has accounts in two Swiss banks, Credit Suisse and Dresdner.

Salt, a Canadian citizen, told The Post this week that, to his knowledge, none of the company's money had gone missing. He described the liquidation of Classic Motors as "a normal business procedure."

Another Classic shareholder is Avi Steinberg, who served as Aridor's personal assistant during his period at the Finance Ministry. Steinberg is reportedly living in London at present.

Aridor is not listed as a shareholder in the company's articles of incorporation, in King Williams Town, South Africa. However, several investors in both Israel and the Ciskei have acknowledged that the company was sold to them by Salt and Steinberg on the strength of Aridor's name. According to an official in the Development Bank, he was introduced to Aridor and former MK Avraham Hirschson as partners in Classic Motors.

In August 1985, Aridor and Hirschson visited the Ciskei at the company's expense. While there they attempted to secure for themselves recognition as Ciskei's trade representatives in Israel, to replace the former representatives who had

been dismissed the previous week.

According to one Israeli investor, a secret addendum to the articles of incorporation listed Aridor and Hirschson as shareholders in the company. That addendum is not in the possession of the company's liquidator, Ken Paterson.

Aridor was unavailable for comment yesterday. He has previously denied any connection with Classic Motors.

Much of the money invested in Classic was reportedly used to cover the debts of Shir-Ad, an insurance and investment company run by Shalit, Steinberg and Hirschson in Israel. Shir-Ad is currently being sued by Super Door, an Israeli manufacturer of security doors, for breach of contract regarding an agreement to build a factory in Ciskei.

Other funds were used to finance the lavish life-style of Salt and Steinberg in South Africa — at a time when the company had produced less than three cars and sold none of them. Records of the company's travel agent, Gundenfingers in King Williams Town, show that Salt and

(Continued on back page)

Eban criticizes government handling of affair

'Peres rejected security chief's offer to quit'

Avraham Shalom, the head of the General Security Service, several weeks ago offered his resignation but Prime Minister Shimon Peres turned it down. Now, the government is in a mess, says Abba Eban.

The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee expressed bewilderment at why Peres had rejected the resigna-



Abba Eban (Isaac Harari)

tion offer, which in retrospect certainly appears to have been the most elegant exit from the incident.

Eban is highly critical of the government's handling of the affair. "What is an Attorney General supposed to do when information reaches him about the alleged commission of serious crimes? Sweep it under the carpet? None of Israel's previous attorneys-general would

have acted any differently from Yitzhak Zamir," says Eban.

As to the original alleged crime, the killing of the two captured terrorists after the storming of the hijacked Tel Aviv-Ashkelon bus in 1984, Eban says: "If we want death sentences for terrorists, then surely the honour should go to the Knesset (to first pass a law enabling this)."

Zamir was driven by the functions of his office and profession, says Eban, as Knesset Law Committee chairman Eli Kulash (Likud) is driven to support Zamir by the functions of his office and profession. "I'm at a loss to understand the Likud critics of Zamir. He is not acting as a 'leftist' but as an attorney-general."

Eban stresses that there is a question of principle here: Are holders of high offices, however respected, and in whatever branch of government, above the law? And, if so, where does one draw the line? "We have to draw up a list, like a protocol list, of officials not bound by the law. Should the law bow before power? Should it abdicate?" This is precisely



Abba Eban (Isaac Harari)

what happens in certain countries — Eban stresses that the Soviet Union but then declined to name other countries in what he termed a "long list."

Eban concedes that Peres's effort to persuade Zamir to drop his insistence on investigation was legitimate. "Peres is worried about repercussions to the service, revelation of the GSS modus operandi, and so on."

Eban also explains Peres's motivation in the course he took by pointing out that for decades Peres worked in the defence establishment. "You come to identify with it, to think (that way)..."

Eban is deeply worried by the "MacCarthyite" implications and echoes of the Likud attacks on Zamir, and by the fact that nobody from the government side defended Zamir in the Knesset.

Eban is highly critical of the government's failure to completely hush up and censor the affair. "Once you have a group of senior GSS officers' dissidents bellyaching, you couldn't keep it quiet."

He draws a certain amount of satisfaction from the fact that the affair — so far — has not boiled over into a party political struggle. "That is to our party's (Alignment's) credit, since the affair involved Likud ministers (in 1984 Yitzhak Shamir was prime minister and Moshe Arens defence minister). I don't think if the positions had been reversed that the Likud would have acted similarly."

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	11	16	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	15	Clear
SUDBOROUGH	10	15	Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	15	Clear
FRANKFURT	10	15	Clear
GENEVA	10	15	Clear
HELSINKI	10	15	Clear
HONG KONG	26	31	Clear
JERUSALEM	10	15	Clear
LONDON	10	15	Clear
MADRID	10	15	Clear
MONTREAL	10	15	Clear
NEW YORK	10	15	Clear
OSLO	10	15	Clear
PARIS	10	15	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	10	15	Clear
SAO PAULO	10	15	Clear
STOCKHOLM	10	15	Clear
TOKYO	10	15	Clear
VIENNA	10	15	Clear
ZURICH	10	15	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast Same	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	42	12-24	24
Golan	41	14-26	25
Nahariya	35	13-24	23
Safed	35	13-24	23
Haifa Port	35	13-24	23
Tiberias	38	18-32	31
Nazareth	38	18-32	31
Adia	38	18-32	31
Sharmouk	31	15-26	26
Tel Aviv	75	18-28	27
B-G Airport	62	16-26	27
Jericho	34	18-33	32
Gaza	34	18-33	32
Beerseba	36	18-38	35
Eilat	14	21-35	38

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Rotary Club will hold a ladies' luncheon and distribute a series of scholarships and awards at its weekly meeting at the Tel Aviv Hilton today.

Galilee hotels wooing Israelis

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS. — Following heavy reductions in tourism from abroad, hotels in Galilee are offering unprecedented reductions to Israeli vacationers. Yoram Grossner, manager of the Tiberias Plaza, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.
Grossner said there had been an 80 per cent drop in American tourism to Galilee in recent months, and a fall of 30 per cent in those coming from Europe.
Hotels in Tiberias and Galilee are offering reductions of up to 50 per cent, and free entry to Kinneret recreation spots and beaches.
Local hoteliers are mounting a campaign to persuade Israelis that "there is more to do in Galilee than in Eilat." Grossner is also working on a joint programme with Jerusalem hotels for combined Jerusalem-Galilee holidays to be offered to tourists next winter.

Thatcher asked to help find missing soldier

RAMAT GAN (Itim). — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received a letter from the parents of the missing soldier Yehuda Katz on Tuesday, asking for her assistance in finding their son.
The letter was delivered by Ramat Gan Mayor Uri Amit while he was escorting Thatcher on a visit to the town during her stay in Israel this week. Katz has been missing since June 1982, while fighting in Lebanon.
Thatcher told Amit that she would endeavour to help as best she could.



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By David Longman

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Suspected Israeli arms dealers to be flown to U.S. today

HAMILTON, Bermuda (Reuter). — Brig. Gen. Avraham Bar-Am and four others accused of trying to smuggle arms to Iran are due to be flown to the U.S. today after a Bermuda court turned down their appeal against extradition.
The three-man court of appeal upheld extradition orders by a lower court and denied claims by Bar-Am and his co-defendants — two other Israelis and two Americans — that the orders were a sham.
In New York, Bar-Am's lawyer, Michael Rosenbaum, said his client had been tricked into going to Bermuda in the first place. He said the U.S. government, through an intermediary, induced Bar-Am to fly from London to Bermuda on a one-way ticket, "knowing the issuance of a one-way ticket violates Bermuda law."
The five are accused of attempting to sell arms reportedly valued at \$2.1 billion to Iran. The sale is said to have included helicopters, tanks and jets.
Besides Bar-Am, a former military attaché to the Israeli Embassy in Ankara, the others named in the alleged plot are: Samuel Evans, an American arms dealer living in Britain, Rafael Eisenberg and his son, Gurriel, and Jerusalem-based arms dealer; and William North, an arms dealer with Israeli-American citizenship.
Rosenbaum said Bar-Am denied the charges against him. He noted that the complaint filed against the five in a Manhattan Federal Court acknowledged that the arms deal was only in the discussion stage and was contingent upon approval by Washington and Jerusalem.



Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy takes a few shots with a pistol yesterday, during an inspection tour of the Givati brigade in training in the Judean Desert. (IDF)

Meir Zorea, head of probe into death of bus hijackers:

'Lies are the most serious harm to security'

Jerusalem Post Staff
The head of the original investigation into the deaths of the terrorists who hijacked bus no. 300 asserted yesterday that Israel's security would be harmed if based on lies, but said the public did not necessarily need to know all details of the affair.
"The most serious harm to security will be if it is based on lies," Aluf (res.) Meir Zorea told Army radio. But he said that "some authority, not necessarily the public, has to know the truth down to the last detail, and this has to be pursued."
He said the "attempt to cover up deeds is never successful, and the truth eventually comes to light."
Zorea said that Israel's security forces often operate in a state of war which has been "forced upon us. But we teach the soldier or security man to kill, we do not teach him to murder, and there is a tremendous difference between teaching to kill and to murder, and this has to be clear to every soldier and security man."
Zorea defended his investigation of the 1984 bus hijacking.
"We investigated to the best of our ability, and the information that was submitted was the information we could get. Everybody who had been involved in the actual event was questioned; I'm not willing to give out any details," he said, declining to comment on reports that the head of General Security Services may have given the order to kill the two terrorists.
He said the issue was no longer whether the two terrorists were killed by Israeli security forces, but whether "people are testifying truthfully."
"I don't believe in white-washing the truth in general, and the same goes for this case," Zorea added. "If lies were told — and this still has to be proved — then whoever lied, particularly before a committee authorized to receive the truth, all the truth and nothing but the truth, must bear the consequences."
Former head of the IDF's Intelligence Corps Aluf (res.) Shlomo Gazit yesterday attacked Zorea's investigation as "feeble from the start." He said on Kol Yisrael that "the fact that it was dragged out over two years is a disaster; it should have taken 36 hours."
Gazit said the effects of a continued stir surrounding the Secret Service could be "catastrophic" for the organization, and therefore for Israel's security.
Gazit headed the Intelligence Corps shortly after the Yom Kippur War, when the corps was "thoroughly demoralized, shattered" by the Agranat Commission's findings.
About the chief of the GSS, Gazit said: "He's not the problem. He'll manage wherever he goes. There is no personal problem involved here. It is the organization, which must exist for many more years, which has a problem to solve."

Sofaer returns from Cairo empty-handed

Political decision needed as Taba impasse continues

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The political echelon will have to decide in the coming days on the fate of the Taba negotiations with Egypt, following the return to Israel empty-handed of Judge Abraham Sofaer, the legal adviser to the State Department.
Sofaer during the weekend took to Egypt a number of compromise proposals regarding the phrasing of the crucial "question" the international arbitrators of the dispute will have to answer — but all were apparently rejected by Egypt.
Sofaer yesterday met with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. They or the inner cabinet will have to decide whether to accept the Egyptian formulation of the question or stick to their guns.
The Egyptians want the arbitrators to determine "the location" of the international border on the basis of the Mandatory border markers. Israel wants the arbitrators to determine "the correct location" of the border, implying that the arbitrators will be allowed to consider, in making up their minds, evidence from the original border demarcation of 1906.
It is understood that senior officials at the Prime Minister's Office believe that the current impasse was unnecessary and that Israel could easily accept the Egyptian formulation of the question.
Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee chairman Abba Eban, who recently met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, said yesterday that the whole dispute is now "frivolous." "Adding the word 'correct' to the formulation is meaningless, it is otiose. You don't ask someone 'What is the correct time?' but 'What is the time?'"
Eban said that whereas former prime minister Menachem Begin was "able to give away the whole of Sinai, this government is bogged down over one otiose word. It's ridiculous."

Killers of Afula teachers sentenced

NAZARETH (Itim). — Two residents of Arabbuna near Jenin were yesterday found guilty in the Nazareth District Court of the premeditated murder of Afula school teachers Lea Elmakais and Yosef Eliahu last July.
Othman Bani-Hassan, 20, was sentenced to a double life term, and Hizza Ali Sa'adi, 19, was sentenced to 20 years. Sa'adi was under 18 at the time of the murders.
A 17-year-old accomplice from the same village was sentenced to seven years jail in November for being an accomplice.
The court found that Bani-Hassan and Sa'adi stole and hid a carbine for use against those whom they considered "collaborators" with the Israeli authorities. They came upon Elmakais and Eliahu in a car on the slopes of Mount Gibeon on July 21, 1985.
They fetched the carbine and ordered Eliahu out of the car. When he refused, Hassan shot him in the hip and then in the neck. The second shot killed him. When Elmakais screamed, Sa'adi gagged her and tied her up. Subsequently they both strangled her with a rope.
The court found Bani-Hassan guilty of both murders. Sa'adi was found equally guilty of the murder of Elmakais, and guilty of being an accomplice to the murder of Eliahu. The court noted that Sa'adi was a minor at the time of the murder, but said that he was over 18 today and deserved a severe sentence.
There was an angry exchange in court between relatives of the victims and a television team. The relatives accused the television of "turning the murderers into heroes."

U.S. will arm bombers with the Cruise

WASHINGTON (AP). — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said yesterday the U.S. will definitely ignore the Salt II accord this fall by proceeding with the arming of B-52 bombers with cruise missiles.
Weinberger, speaking to reporters before he delivered the commencement speech at the West Point military academy, also said he did not expect the Soviet Union to cease its violations of the Salt II accord no matter what the U.S. did.
The president had condemned the unratified Salt II accord as "fundamentally flawed" and said he would update American military forces according to U.S. "strategic needs."
Reagan's announcement marked the first time the U.S. has asserted a readiness to break out of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, signed by President Jimmy Carter and the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at their Vienna summit in 1979, but never ratified by the Senate.
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PLO leaders choose new intelligence chief

AMMAN (AP). — PLO leaders have named a replacement for the former intelligence chief who led a mutiny within Fatah, PLO sources said yesterday.
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Killers of Afula teachers sentenced

NAZARETH (Itim). — Two residents of Arabbuna near Jenin were yesterday found guilty in the Nazareth District Court of the premeditated murder of Afula school teachers Lea Elmakais and Yosef Eliahu last July.
Othman Bani-Hassan, 20, was sentenced to a double life term, and Hizza Ali Sa'adi, 19, was sentenced to 20 years. Sa'adi was under 18 at the time of the murders.
A 17-year-old accomplice from the same village was sentenced to seven years jail in November for being an accomplice.
The court found that Bani-Hassan and Sa'adi stole and hid a carbine for use against those whom they considered "collaborators" with the Israeli authorities. They came upon Elmakais and Eliahu in a car on the slopes of Mount Gibeon on July 21, 1985.
They fetched the carbine and ordered Eliahu out of the car. When he refused, Hassan shot him in the hip and then in the neck. The second shot killed him. When Elmakais screamed, Sa'adi gagged her and tied her up. Subsequently they both strangled her with a rope.
The court found Bani-Hassan guilty of both murders. Sa'adi was found equally guilty of the murder of Elmakais, and guilty of being an accomplice to the murder of Eliahu. The court noted that Sa'adi was a minor at the time of the murder, but said that he was over 18 today and deserved a severe sentence.
There was an angry exchange in court between relatives of the victims and a television team. The relatives accused the television of "turning the murderers into heroes."

U.S. will arm bombers with the Cruise

WASHINGTON (AP). — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said yesterday the U.S. will definitely ignore the Salt II accord this fall by proceeding with the arming of B-52 bombers with cruise missiles.
Weinberger, speaking to reporters before he delivered the commencement speech at the West Point military academy, also said he did not expect the Soviet Union to cease its violations of the Salt II accord no matter what the U.S. did.
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The torture of a Chilean musician by the regime of Col. Augusto Pinochet seems an unlikely cause for concern among Israelis. But a took up the plight of 30-year-old David Soto Maldonado, who has been held for more than a year without trial, and wrote to Santiago to demand his immediate release.

The Jerusalem group is part of a little-known network of some 150 Israelis who form the local branch of Amnesty International. The London-based human rights organization, with 500,000 members worldwide, celebrated its 25th anniversary of its founding.

"The heart of the movement is its activity to win the release of prisoners of conscience," says Varda Shiffer, chairwoman of Amnesty's Israel Section. The six Israeli groups—one each in Haifa and Eilat, and two each in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem—work separately for the release of up to three prisoners of conscience at a time.

A few months ago a Bulgarian "adopted" by Shiffer's group in Jerusalem was released. Saadetin Saadetinov, an ethnic Turk, had been jailed along with his family for refusing to take a Bulgarian name as part of the government's drive to suppress Turkish culture.

Most of the prisoners of Zion have been adopted by Amnesty groups, though mainly by those in the U.S., since the Americans are felt to have more influence over the Soviets. Anatoly Shchuransky was adopted by several groups. Grigory Goldstein, one of the brothers who was allowed to emigrate to Israel in April, was adopted by Shiffer's group.

To exert pressure for the release of prisoners of conscience, the groups write to the foreign governments involved and to their local embassies or consulates. The groups also correspond with the prisoners' families to encourage them and to obtain updated information on the prisoner.

Prisoners held for using violence to achieve political ends, such as Nelson Mandela in South Africa, are not recognized by Amnesty as prisoners of conscience. Amnesty takes no moral stand on political violence; its position is based on practical considerations. Amnesty's outcry against state torture and executions would lose credibility if the organization condoned political violence, the organization believes.

A special section of Amnesty with some 40 local members, writes urgent appeals for the immediate release of certain prisoners. The appeals are written from 150 countries on behalf of persons who have just "disappeared," prisoners who are in danger because of illness, and those against whom death sentences are about to be carried out.

Instructions to write the appeals are sent from Amnesty's London headquarters and arrive in the country at the rate of about one a day. On Tuesday, for example, instructions arrived in Israel to write to the government of Bangladesh to demand the immediate release of two journalists who were arrested on May 15 for publishing articles critical of the government and the recent parliamentary elections, says urgent action coordinator Bertie van Gelder.

"There is a lack of awareness of human rights among Israelis," says



Amnesty in Israel

By RON JOURARD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

section chairwoman Shiffer, who totes a shoulder-bag bearing the Amnesty symbol — a candle entwined by barbed wire. This explains why the Israel section of Amnesty, founded in Haifa in 1964, has grown at a snail's pace, she says. "Our society is very cynical. One can hear the argument: 'If it's not good or bad for the Jews, then why bother with it?'"

The local section of Amnesty has no involvement with human rights abuses in Israel or the occupied territories. In the past Amnesty has

emerged and in no time we'd lose half our members," says Shiffer, whose voluntary position with Amnesty is like "another full-time job" in addition to her civil service post in Jerusalem.

"The organization is not political," she says, "and its impartiality is vital." Pressure to redress abuses is more effective when it is exerted by countries with good relations with the offending state and not suspected of any bias, she explains.

For this reason, the Israel Section does not fight human rights abuses in

the enemy Arab states. A letter to Syrian President Hafez Assad demanding the release of a prisoner of conscience would be more than just ineffective, says Hanech Katzir, the section's secretary and only full-time paid employee. "It could also harm the prisoner's case, since he could be accused of being a Zionist agent."

(Amnesty does not have members in any of the Arab states except for Tunisia, where seven groups are operating. Efforts are under way to set up groups in Egypt and Jordan.) Amnesty has acquired an anti-Israel image in some quarters because of its "disproportionate" concern with human rights violations in Israel and the occupied territories. Such an image is completely unjustified, says Shiffer. While conceding that abuses are far more serious and numerous in places like Cambodia and Iran, Shiffer warns that such comparisons are dangerous. "Every abuse is a cause for concern in its own right," she says.

Just as the local organization is short of members, it is also short of funds. Urgent action appeals arrive from London by express mail. But van Gelder passes them on by regular post. "We're too poor to pay the express rate," she says.

The local section has an annual budget this year of \$22,000, over half of which is being financed by London headquarters. Normally, however, says Katzir, the sections contribute to headquarters. The Israel branch aims to become self-supporting within a few years, he adds.

The section still needs about \$5,000 to meet the required budget, which includes rent for the modest head office at 7 Rehov Hamaccabi in

Tel Aviv and covers expenses such as the translation of materials into Hebrew.

Local funds come from annual membership fees — NIS 15 or NIS 10 for students and pensioners — and from donations. To prevent charges of partiality, Katzir points out, donations are not accepted from governments, political bodies or anonymous donors. Individual donations must not exceed 5 per cent of the section's budget.

Though no Knesset members belong to Amnesty, the organization has managed to recruit the support of prominent personalities. Shchuransky has met with local members and agreed to speak on human rights. Pop singer Shlomo Artzi has volunteered to moderate an event on human rights violations in South Africa to be held at Tzavta in Tel Aviv on July 13.

The Tzavta event is part of Amnesty's stepped up international effort to win the release of prisoners of conscience in South Africa and to pressure Pretoria to repeal the laws that allow for punishing people because of their race.

One of the local organization's long-range goals is to raise awareness of human rights to the point where they become a consideration in the government's policy-making decisions, says Shiffer. The day will come, she hopes, when regard for human rights leads the government, for example, to refrain from selling arms to repressive regimes when it is clear that they will be used as weapons against human rights.

For information on Amnesty call 03-286601 or write to P.O.B. 23003 Tel Aviv.

'Festival belongs in a city, not a village' Jerusalem comes under fire

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Teddy Kollek may not like this story, because it suggests that the Israel Festival belongs in Tel Aviv and not in Jerusalem. "Some of it can be in Jerusalem, of course," says one of the organizers, who as often happens in an interesting story prefers not to be identified, "but a festival belongs in a city, not a village."

Some 85,000 tickets for the three-week festival have gone on sale. Most of the performances are in the



Jerusalem Theatre, where the Sheraton Theatre holds an audience of 980, the Henry Crown Auditorium 750, the Rebecca Crown Auditorium 400, the Little Hall for about 100, while there's an additional 750-odd square metres of outdoor plaza space and indoor lobby space.

In Tel Aviv, every month, there are 300,000 tickets sold for everything from the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra to nightclub rock and roll, from Habimah plays to movies, said the organizer, in Israeli show business for the last 20 years. "I don't have to tell you what Jerusalem's like. Here we have to strain to sell tickets, making special deals."

However the problem is not economics, because after all, say festival organizers, the festival is already heading into the black.

The problem is the difference between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, between a city that runs 24 hours a day — or at least 20 hours — and a city, which "rolls up the sidewalks at nine at night."

The location of the theatre complex does not help matters. In a residential neighbourhood, more than walking distance from the few nightspots of the capital, the Jerusalem Theatre complex is like an island in the city. It's inviting for the shows, but a festival is more than what appears on the stage. The people working in the theatre during the day, producers, technicians, administrators and performers rehearsing, can choose only between the

relatively expensive theatre restaurant and a nearby grocery store.

For the audiences, the dramas on stage are what they paid for. For the city, a festival offers the unexpected happening in its streets and restaurants, hotel lobbies and market places. It is from moments of interaction between performers and inhabitants far from the elegance of the theatre, that festival reputations are made.

A dance troupe arrives in town late at night and goes on a Jerusalem by night tour. They are taken on the tourist-trap tour of the Mount of Olives, to look down on the gleaming gold dome of the Temple Mount. From there they walk through the empty alleys of the Old City, making their way past the patrolling Border Patrolmen.

When they reach the Western Wall, comes the unexpected, the silent tears of a Jewish dancer in Israel for the first time and touching the wall as an expression of his relationship with his mother, with whom he has been uncomfortable ever since he announced he would become a dancer instead of perhaps a doctor.

The late night stroll through the city ends at the watermelon stands outside Damascus Gate, which except for one downtown restaurant is the only place in the city open after one in the morning. They watch the video shows of karate and belly dancers for a while and decide to take a watermelon back to the hotel.

When they enter the darkened lobby — it's 3 a.m. A guard awakens and explains that there's no place to find a knife to cut the fruit and that he's not allowed to turn the lights on. The festival organizer accompanying the group notices the cutlery of the breakfast tables prepared for the morning, but the guard is not happy about letting the Israeli past the red velvet braided rope that blocks off the dining area.

"You can't do that!" the flustered guard shouts as the Israeli steps over the rope to take a knife, while another in the festive group finds the lobby light switch.

"Habibi," says the organizer, "there's a festival on, and during a festival you do what you aren't allowed to do." They offer some melon to the guard, but he turns it down. Nonetheless, they get to eat the watermelon, in the hotel kitchen, at three in the morning.



A figurine, dating to the seventh century BCE discovered at Horvat Qitmit (TAU)

Dig unearths proof of Edom-Judah conflict

By SRAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Archeological evidence of the lethal struggle between Edom, in Trans-Jordan, and the Kingdom of Judah towards the end of the First Temple era, was unearthed by Dr. Yitzhak Beit-Arieh of Tel Aviv University, in excavations in Horvat Qitmit, 10 kilometres south of Arad. The open-air shrine, extending over two dunams, faces south, towards Edom. It was dedicated to a goddess of fertility and war who wore a divine tiara with three horns.

The artifacts found on the site date to around 600 BCE, about the time when Jerusalem, with its internal squabbles, was losing its grip on its southern desert provinces. An exhibition of some of the finds will open at Tel Aviv University on June 9.

"The bitter fight between Judah and Edom is often mentioned in the Bible, but so far we have had little tactile objects to illustrate history," Beit-Arieh told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. One exception was an ostracoon, discovered in Arad recently, in which the regional army commander was ordered to check a possible advance of the Edomites. Archeologists knew that Edomite pottery had been found in the Negev, but had thought that this was probably because of commercial relations. "Now we know the Edomites came in force," he said.

Another indication that the Negev was occupied by Edom shortly before the fall of Jerusalem comes from the excavations in Uza, also in the Arad area, where an ostracoon was found with a word "Kaus" (kof-vav-sameh) written in Edomite characters. "This is the name of an Edomite deity," explained the archaeologist. The numerous figurines found on the Qitmit site feature big, aquiline noses, reminiscent of the Phoenicians, whose presence can be easily traced there. There is also a winged sphinx, obviously made by an artisan from local material.

Chair for research in hearing is dedicated
TEL AVIV. — A ceramic prosthesis to replace a vital bone destroyed by inner ear infection is being developed by Prof. Yehuda Sadeh of Tel Aviv University, who was named yesterday to the Sarah and Felix Dumont Chair for Research in Hearing Disorders.

'It is a misconception to think that spaying an animal is cruel'

Making a case for neutering your pet

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — If the authorities must resort to strychnine poisoning to prevent animal overpopulation, or stray cats and dogs wander city streets, or scientists conduct lethal or mutilating experiments on animals, much of the blame can be laid squarely at the door of pet owners who do not spay or neuter their animals. "People just don't understand the connection between not spaying or neutering their pets and the poisoning of animals by the authorities and vivisection," says Nina Natelson.

Natelson, the founder and director of Chai (Concern for Helping Animals in Israel), says that in the U.S. 21 million animals were put to sleep every year in shelters operated by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals until a national campaign to alter pets made its mark. Last year "only" 16 million animals were killed, she says.

"It is a misconception to think that spaying or neutering an animal is cruel," says Natelson. "The procedure is safe and short if carried out by an experienced veterinarian." She adds that hormone shots are not

an adequate solution because of side effects that include infection and cancer. "Altered animals are healthier, less aggressive and live longer. They make better pets. This is the only proven solution to the problem of animal overpopulation," she concludes.

Natelson founded Chai three years ago when she came on a holiday to Israel following a hectic year as full-time volunteer in the U.S. for a group called People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. She came here for a rest after her successful seven-year sex discrimination suit against the U.S. government's General Services Administration. On the beach in Israel, surrounded by stringy strays, she decided she would work for the humane treatment of animals here.

Since then, Chai has grown to a membership of 500 and has collected tax-exempt contributions of \$40,000. It publishes a newsletter and mobilizes political as well as moral support.

Wildlife is protected in Israel but not strays, which include camels, donkeys, rabbits, horses and mules as well as the traditional cats and dogs. The mules and donkeys,

bought cheaply in the summer to haul watermelon carts, are often abused and overworked by their owners. Natelson says, only to be abandoned at the end of the season.

Israel's animal shelters are too few and too crowded to deal adequately with the problem. "They are poor and primitive, and lack facilities for controlling disease," says Natelson. The municipality just sets some land aside for the shelter in most cases, although in Beersheba the shelter gets free water and electricity as well.

Conditions in most shelters are little better than the garbage can for stray animals.

One reason for the overcrowding in the shelters is reluctance to put excess animals to sleep. Natelson says, however, that putting animals to sleep is the only way to cope with the overcrowding until the three-pronged attack she advocates — altering animals, expanding and upgrading shelters and educating the public about animal welfare — takes effect.

This Sunday, Natelson is scheduled to meet with Meir Shavit, economic adviser to Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, to work out a way for Chai to send animal-care ambu-

lances to Israel duty-free for its roving vets just as Magen David Adom chapters world-wide send ambulances to Israel.

Speiser, meanwhile, has tabled a bill in the Knesset to limit experiments on animals to those that are determined by a committee headed by Health Minister Mordechai Gur as absolutely necessary. The law would carry penalties of a \$17,000 fine and a year in prison for violations.

Because Israel's animal shelters are not government-financed, Chai has set up an "adopt-an-animal-in-Israel" programme similar to those run by international relief organizations who ask people in the West to "adopt" children in impoverished countries by sending monthly contributions. Under Chai's programme, for \$12 a month, the donor can help pay for the feeding and caring of a puppy, two kittens or a donkey!

Some of the money is also earmarked for roving vets who visit kibbutzim and alter pets for a minimal fee.

Chai can be contacted at P.O.B. 2241, Alexandria, Virginia, 22302, U.S.A.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Man held on charge of running over policeman

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A scene like something in a television serial was described in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday, when the court ordered a Rehovot man detained until the end of his trial, on suspicion of trying to run over a policeman. Arye Hadad, 23, was charged with attempting to injure a policeman, three weeks ago by driving a stolen car at him. Police attempted to stop the car in which Hadad was driving. They said he drove straight at the officer, who fired two shots at the car in an attempt to stop him. Hadad, who was hit in the shoulder, meanwhile escaped and was driven by a friend to hospital in Netanya, where he said he had been shot at by two masked figures. He was arrested by police who had been checking all the hospitals.

Two years in prison for not paying income tax

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A 70-year-old fool who has been in jail for two years for tax evasion. Nahum Bukovsky of Tel Aviv was sentenced to one year in jail yesterday by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court, which also activated two previous conditional sentences of six months each for similar offences.

Anti-smoking law made easier to enforce

Jerusalem Post Reporter
An administrative amendment that should make the anti-smoking law easier to enforce, was put into effect yesterday. Under the amended statute, violators must pay their fines within 15 days and need not appear in court as previously required. However, failure to pay the fine will result in a court summons. First-time violators of the no-smoking law receive a fine of NIS 62.50, with the fine going up to NIS 125 for second violations. Public places that do not post "no smoking" signs are subject to a NIS 125 fine for the first offence and NIS 250 for the second.

Gur approves plans for children's hospital

Health Minister Mordechai Gur yesterday approved the establishment of the country's first children's hospital, at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva. Kupat Holim Clalit, which will operate the hospital, has been asked to prepare a detailed plan for the institution, which will be funded with contributions from abroad. It will specialize in kidney transplants, oncology, endocrinology and other fields involving treatment of children.

For Youngsters over 50...

PTC's Golden Age Tours

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Victim fought transfer to tribal 'homeland'

Black unionist attacked near Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG (AFP). — Unknown attackers hurled a hand-grenade at the home of a black trade union activist near Pretoria early yesterday, killing his wife and injuring him and his two daughters, a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) said.

The spokesman said the 2 a.m. blast at the home of trade unionist David Modimong in Old Location township near Brits, 35km. west of the capital, ripped the roof off the building and destroyed the structure.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the death of Modimong's wife and injuries to him and his daughters, aged eight months and seven years. He said the blast was "probably from a hand-made explosive device," and added that police were investigating.

Modimong was a full-time employee of the Mawu, the largest trade union in the highly industrialized town of Brits.

He had been extensively involved with community activities in the township, earmarked by the government for removal to Letlaba in the neighbouring nominally-

independent black tribal "homeland" of Bophuthatswana.

According to the Mawu spokesman, the union has spearheaded resistance to the planned removal, adding that anti-apartheid activists in Brits had been "severely harassed" by police and police-backed black vigilantes in the last two months.

Two months ago, four homes of activists were petrol-bombed, but there were no injuries, he said.

Yesterday in Cape Town, Rev. Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, toured devastated areas of the neighbouring Crossroads black squatter camp and accused the police of "setting new records in brutality."

Boesak, who is also a patron of South Africa's largest legal anti-apartheid body, the United Democratic Front, was visiting areas of the camp destroyed in week-long clashes between conservative vigilantes known as "fathers" and militant anti-apartheid youths called the "comrades."

At least 44 people are known to have died in the clashes, which left

nearly 30,000 people homeless after their shacks were set alight and gutted.

After touring several blackened camps set ablaze by the vigilantes, he said he had "no doubt what we have here is the deliberate outcome of a government decision to have Crossroads cleared," referring to a plan to move the squatters to a newly-built township further away from Cape Town.

"The stories I have heard are horrific. The police have set new records of brutality," he said, adding to claims by opposition groups that police units assisted and encouraged the vigilantes.

The tour followed Boesak's meeting Tuesday with 21 squatter leaders who accuse police of assisting the vigilantes and asked him to intervene to prevent an attack on another camp nearby. Boesak told reporters he would collect statements and information from refugees to take with him to the U.S. next week.

Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis Tuesday denied opposition claims that "government institutions" played a role in the violence.

Moscow promises to issue report on Chernobyl

BONN (AP). — A high-ranking Soviet official said yesterday that Moscow will provide in four to six weeks a detailed report on the cause of the Chernobyl reactor accident to the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEO) in Vienna.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the House of Unions, said in Bonn: "A detailed report is being carefully prepared by a special government commission and nuclear scientists and will be completed within one to one and one-half months."

"It is already clear that the accident was the result of a combination of factors," Tolkunov said of the April 26 accident that has killed 19 people.

Tolkunov repeated earlier Soviet statements that the health of more than 200 people had been affected by the nuclear accident.

In Moscow, a Soviet doctor who is treating some of the victims corroborated this figure and said that people suffering from radiation sickness are going through the period most crucial to their survival.

Dr. Angelina Guskova, chief radiologist at Moscow's Hospital No. 6, indicated during an *Izvestia* interview published Tuesday that 70 to 80 patients may be suffering from serious radiation poisoning.

She gave the newspaper's readers what is believed to be the first information published here on some aspects of radiation sickness.

The third to sixth weeks after exposure to radioactivity are crucial in treating victims because the slightest infection or bruise could become "a source of complications," Guskova said. She said radiation sickness tends to run for 10 to 12 weeks, after

which doctors can concentrate more on treating burns and other injuries.

Guskova said most of her patients were firemen or others, including two physicians, who helped rescue people from the reactor fire.

She said nothing of deaths resulting from the disaster which sent a cloud of radioactivity over Europe and around the world.

The English-language weekly *Moscow News* reported over the weekend that some victims were taken to hospital in Kiev, and that two bone marrow transplants were performed there.

However, Dr. Robert Gale, a U.S. bone marrow transplant specialist helping treat the victims, said when he returned to Moscow on Sunday after an eight-day break at his home in California that he knew nothing of any transplants in Kiev.

He told a news conference on May 15 that 19 transplants were performed in Moscow on victims among a group of 35 people identified as having received potentially lethal doses of radiation. Bone marrow transplants are considered the only effective treatment for severe radiation exposure.

Swedish scientists yesterday said that the Chernobyl nuclear plant had been leaking small amounts of radioactivity ever since it was started up in 1983.

Lars Erik de Geer of Sweden's Defence Research Establishment said that Sweden had detected small doses of zirconium, a product of nuclear fission, and that careful study of wind patterns suggested it was coming from the Ukraine. He said the radioactive leaks were probably due to overheating.

Opposition to Star Wars grows in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the space-based anti-missile shield touted by the White House as the best way to prevent nuclear war, is encountering increasing opposition in Congress and domestic scientific circles, observers said.

In a recent letter to the U.S. Senate's Armed Forces Committee, 46 senators, including nine from President Reagan's Republican Party, called for deep cuts in the SDI budget, which they claimed was soaking up an inordinate amount of Pentagon funds.

Earlier, over 6,500 noted U.S. researchers, including 15 Nobel Prize laureates, signed a pledge not to take part in the "Star Wars" programme, describing it as dangerous and badly conceived.

The White House has already pumped \$6 billion into SDI, informed sources said. The project has been allotted \$26 billion in Pentagon funds for an initial phase of research ending 1990.

But an increasing number of U.S. scientists are becoming sceptical of the project. They argue that in its current planned form, the satellite shield could easily be outsmarted by classical Soviet systems, which could be 10 times more effective than those envisaged by the Pentagon when SDI was first proposed two years ago.

The recent accidents involving the Challenger shuttle and the Titan and Delta satellite-launching rockets have added to the project's problems. The SDI tests are expected to be delayed owing to the backlog of civil and spy satellites that have been scheduled for launch.

The setbacks at home have come at a time when SDI is gaining increasing acceptance among Washington's allies, which had originally expressed reservations about the project.



This Saudi Arabian airline office in Karachi was bombed Tuesday as part of an attack which hit two other local Saudi airline offices and one run by the U.S. carrier Pan American. Pakistani officials said they are holding seven Libyans and an unspecified number of Iranians in connection with the bombings, which killed one and injured four.

(AFP telephoto)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Bangladesh ferry victims buried in mass grave

DACCA (Reuters). — The stench of hundreds of rotting corpses filled the air yesterday on the bank of the river Meghna in southern Bangladesh near where a ferry capsized Sunday with the loss of up to 600 of the 1,000 passengers on board.

The latest official body count was 250, but many decomposing corpses were still dangling from windows and trapped inside the double-decker ferry Shamia, which overturned in a storm it encountered on the 125km. trip from Bhola to Dacca.

Authorities yesterday ordered a mass burial of bodies piled on the bank. Nearly 4,000 relatives of the dead were stranded kilometres away by a fresh storm and were unable to identify or retrieve the bodies of their kin.

E. Berlin quits diplomatic-passport checks

BERLIN (AP). — East Berlin authorities have stopped checking the passports of diplomats from the U.S., Britain and France seeking to cross to West Berlin, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

West German diplomats, however, were still being asked to show their passports, the sources said. Until Monday, the Western diplomats had been accustomed to show only identity papers delivered by the East German Foreign Ministry.

West diplomats in East Berlin had protested the rule change amid suspicions it was a new repercussion from the April 5 bomb attack on a West Berlin discotheque which left one U.S. serviceman and a Turkish woman dead. The attack led to anti-terrorist identity checks in West Berlin.

Two-headed baby to have hernia operation

CARACAS (Reuters). — A two-headed baby born in the southern Venezuelan town of Ciudad Bolivar last month left the hospital for the first time and travelled to Caracas for a hernia operation, doctors said yesterday.

The baby, accompanied by his father, 29-year-old factory worker Isidro Martinez, was flown to the Cariota Military airport here yesterday in a plane loaned by the U.S. embassy.

The baby, baptized and registered as two people — Pedro and Jesus Martinez Fuenmayor — was born by Caesarian operation on April 29.

It has two stomachs, two hearts and two vertebrae inside one body with two arms and legs. The two heads react separately to stimuli and both have been feeding normally.

French adopt tougher anti-terrorism laws

PARIS (AP). — The French cabinet approved laws yesterday designed to increase police and judicial powers against domestic crime and terrorism from abroad.

Drafted by Justice Minister Alain Chalon, the laws were designed to reply to aggression. They permit resumption of discretionary police powers for officers to make spot identity checks and to fingerprint and photograph persons who refuse to produce the required papers.

The laws also call for faster individual processing of criminals and extend the amount of time a person can be held for questioning without being charged from 48 hours to four days.

U.S. law sparks buying spree of machine-guns

NASHVILLE (AP). — Weapons dealers in the U.S. have had trouble keeping enough machine-guns on hand to satisfy a buying spree sparked by a U.S. federal ban on their manufacture for public sale, spokesmen reported. "People who were undecided about buying a gun... are buying now before the price gets too high and there are no guns left," said Roger Small, president of Automatic Weaponry of Nashville.

President Reagan signed the gun law May 19, and as of that date no machine-guns could be manufactured for sale to the public. The law also eases restrictions on gun owners and dealers, but other provisions do not take effect until Nov. 15.

Salvage plans for Napoleon's sunken ships

ALEXANDRIA (Reuters). — Two centuries after a transport ship from Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet sank off Egypt's coast, plans are in hand to raise the wreck and its valuable cargo of scientific instruments.

During seven days of diving this month north-west of the Mediterranean port of Alexandria, divers pinpointed the shell of the *Patriote*, which went down in July 1798 after striking rocks.

Objects found on the seabed indicate beyond doubt that it is the right ship, says Captain Max Guerout, leader of a Franco-Egyptian expedition. In October, experts will bring to the surface whatever remains of the 580-ton three-masted ship.

In July, another team is due to start salvaging remains of the *Orient*, the 120-gun flagship of Napoleon's fleet sunk later in July

1798 by the British navy in the battle of the Nile at Abukir Bay, east of Alexandria.

The *Patriote*'s 400 passengers included a squad of hydrogen-balloons, used by the army as spotters, according to French archives. Its main cargo was vital equipment for astronomers, topographers, physicists and other scientists with Napoleon's expeditionary force.

The *Patriote* ran aground while trying to enter Alexandria harbour, then a hazardous venture because of reefs which have since been blasted away.

No lives were lost but some historians say the accident contributed to Napoleon's fleet being set up under Admiral Brucey, to be later blown apart by Admiral Horatio Nelson's gunners.

After the *Patriote* went down, Brucey decided to wait for further depth-soundings before trying to enter the harbour. He took his 17 warships around Alexandria and anchored in the supposedly safe haven of Abukir Bay.

It was there that Nelson trapped the French fleet in a surprise pincer assault and routed them. Some experts suggest that the *Patriote* was on a survey mission to find safe routes into Alexandria.

"If the fleet had had information from the *Patriote*, they would not have gone into Abukir," says Abdullah al-Atar, a team member from Egypt's Antiquities Department.

Working from a French mine-sweeper equipped with sonar scanners and a remote-controlled camera submarine, and using old maps, about 20 French and Egyptian divers have pinpointed the *Patriote*.

So far, copper plates used to line the vessel's wooden hull, two cannons, several miniature bronze model cannons, nails, bullets, tiles and pottery have been raised or identified in the seabed.

The prize find thus far is a copper-and-ebony navigation instrument similar to a sextant, Guerout said. In July, experts will start lifting objects from the *Orient*, including its 15-ton bronze and wood rudder, he said. The ship was raised in 1983.

Although a rich haul of objects has already been raised, the salvage team has not found a hoard of gold reputed by legend to have been on board.

Hart, Bush lead presidential poll

WASHINGTON (AP). — A public opinion poll show Senator Gary Hart and Vice President George Bush running close at the head of the pack of would-be contenders for the 1988 Democratic and Republican party presidential nominations.

In the *Washington Post-ABC* News poll conducted May 15-19, Hart and Bush were shown significantly ahead of potential rivals for their party's nominations. In a race between the two, Hart led Bush by 49 per cent to 45 per cent among the 1,139 registered voters polled. The margin of error was 3 percentage points.

Thirty-three per cent of the Democrats and independents leaning Democratic selected the Colorado senator from a list of nine Democratic presidential contenders. Chrysler Corp. chairman Lee Iacocca, who says he won't run, was second. The Rev. Jesse Jackson placed third with 18 per cent.

Bush gained 58 per cent of potential Republican primary voters. Next was former Tennessee senator Howard Baker with 14 per cent, and Senate Majority leader Robert Dole of Kansas followed with 12 per cent.



Gary Hart

(UPI)

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Soviets show space walk on live TV broadcast

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Soviet state television broadcast live pictures yesterday of two cosmonauts on a space walk outside the orbiting station Salyut-7.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovoyov spent three hours and 50 minutes outside the station, fixing a long metal pylon for supporting scientific instruments to Salyut-7's surface and later dismantling it.

The broadcast, which began an hour and 46 minutes into the cosmonauts' space walk, maintained the increasing openness which Soviet space directors have injected into their 1986 programme.

The official news agency Tass, giving details of the cosmonauts' operation, said they had also retrieved Soviet- and French-designed

equipment for collecting meteorite substances from the surface of Salyut-7.

Kizim held the camera through which viewers saw Solovoyov floating outside Salyut-7 as he checked the pylon's firmness. A second shot showed the pylon jutting into space with the earth's surface in the background.

Tass said the cosmonauts undertook the space walk to master methods of building large structures in space.

Official newspapers gave advance notice of the telecast, which staff at the state television said was the first live broadcast of a Soviet space walk. The cosmonauts' launch on March 13 was also televised live.

SPORTS

Graf and Lendl win in Paris

PARIS (AP). — Steffi Graf continued her winning streak yesterday, beating American Gretchen Rush, while Ivan Lendl eased past Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland in the second round of the French Open.

On a day in which all but one of the women's seeds and half of the men's were set to begin the second round, Graf, the third-seeded 16-year-old West German, opened on centre court with a quick dismissal of Rush.

Lendl, the men's top seed from Czechoslovakia, followed with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Hlasek.

"Now it's round three," Lendl said. "I really wanted to do today's win."

The lone American among the men's seeds, no. 13 John Kriek, beat Milan Sevcik of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 6-5, 6-7, 6-3. Hlasek, a former U.S. Open champion, was seeded 12th, pulled out Tuesday with a badly sprained knee.

Also advancing was 13th-seeded Canadian of Canada, rallying to beat Parale Ekchomsky of France 3-6, 6-4, 7-6.

It is Borg's first tournament since her father died of cancer two weeks ago, and she says she has rededicated herself to tennis to try to cope with the personal loss.

Yannick Noah, the crowd's favourite and No. 4 seed, also had little trouble advancing to the third round beating Sammy Giamara of the U.S. 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Martina Navratilova who had little difficulty in beating Soviet player Larissa Savchenko.

Doron wins Phillips Masters

By JACK LEON RAMAT HASHARON. — Hapoel Tel Aviv's Sagit Doron, 21, yesterday won the Masters singles title of the inaugural Vanessa Phillips Women's Tennis Association satellite circuit, the unseeded Israeli girl getting past top-seeded South African Linda Barnard 6-4, 6-3 with a brilliant display at the ITC courts here.

Doron mixed serve-and-volley power with immaculate ground strokes and clever tactics to rattle Barnard, 17, who had already won two of the three tournaments on the \$20,000 circuit and finished as runner-up to Israeli women's cham-

pion Ilana Berger in the other. It was the most complete performance by an Israeli girl for a long time and Tivon-born Doron was full value for her first prize of \$800 and 12 WTA-satellite circuit points.

Set Barnard, South Africa's top junior, had a measure of revenge when she and compatriot Pankajia Knox beat Doron and Berger 2-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2 in the evening's doubles final to bring down the curtain on the successful four-week circuit, jointly organised by the ITC and ITC.

ITC International Board chairman Fredrik Krivine who initiated the circuit, announced at the prize-giving ceremony that another three tournaments plus Masters \$20,000 Vanessa Phillips satellite series will be held in Israel in the autumn. Krivine told she was right that the women's ITC circuit was being considered as a venue for the Masters next time round.



Italy's Marco Tardelli and Paolo Rossi engage in a playful wrestling match on the grass during a training session in Mexico. (APF)

Italians will be allowed 'sex break' if they win

MEXICO (AP). — Italian Coach Enzo Bearzot promised his soccer players a day off for sex if they qualify for the second round of the world cup.

"They can have a full day off, which they can devote to sex, if they want to if they advance to the second round," Bearzot said at a press conference at team headquarters.

Defending champions Italy play in group A with Argentina, Bulgaria and South Korea. The team will know by June 10, after the match with the South Koreans, whether they advance.

"I guess when that day comes, the guys will be tired of seeing my face, and I will not object if they want to have some fun on their day off," Bearzot said.

The veteran coach said he has never been concerned about the sexual habits of his players at previous tournaments.

"Sex, as a problem for athletes, does not exist for me. This is my life, and as far as I am concerned we have never had that kind of

concern within the Italian team before," he said.

As far as is known, the Italian players came to Mexico without their wives or girlfriends. On a different note, Bearzot said that his own lack of form since winning the trophy in 1982, Italy must defy history if they are to repeat their 1938 feat and retain the title. No European nation has won the cup in Latin America, where the finals have been staged five times including Mexico in 1970 when Brazil triumphed.

Brazil's current side lack the obvious mark of greatness of their predecessors. But they can still draw from a well of technical confidence that is available to few other countries. Assuming his wounded left knee can take the strain, Zico may still inspire them to be the first nation to win four titles.

Argentina, in Diego Maradona, and Uruguay, in Enzo Francescoli, also possess players with the virtuosity to lift talented squads to the very peak of footballing achievement.

Latin America's pride was badly hurt by the 1982 finals when Europe supplied all four semifinals. Italy, West Germany, Poland and France filled the top four places and are back again to lead a strong European challenge, which also includes talented Spanish and Danish sides and a combative England, the 1966 champions.

Bransky seeks Masters

Israel's master bowler Cecil Bransky is cited as a 6/1 chance and is fourth favourite to win the Masters, Britain's premier outdoor lawn bowls event which begins at Worthing on Friday.

The favourite is five-times world champion David Bryant of England who is going for a hat-trick of wins in this tournament.

Bransky, 44, is currently rated among the top five bowlers in the world, by virtue of a series of fine performances in top-class international singles competition over the past two years. These include finishing as runner-up at the 1984 world indoor bowls championships in Glasgow, and also taking second place in two outdoor events last year, the Masters and the

Hongkong Classics. Bransky won South Africa's singles, pairs and four titles in the 1970s, prior to immigrating here in 1968. A member of the Ramat Hasharon Bowling Club, he gained sixth place in the 1984 world lawn bowls event, and as far as I am concerned we have never had that kind of

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MY LAST column focused on the versatility of vines, which make them a "must" for every garden. Today we continue this theme with more species of perennial climbers. All are available at local nurseries and garden centres, except the most beautiful one - the clematis, called *salsela* in Hebrew.

It's unbelievable that clematis, a native of the Middle East, which produces a multitude of beautiful, fragrant flowers and is found in Europe in tens of thousands of public and private gardens, can't be bought here. If I am mistaken, I hope someone will let me know.

The name derives from the Greek word *klima* (vine branch), alluding to the vine-like habit of the climbing species. In English clematis is called *traveller's joy* or *old man's bird*. *Clematis vitalba* is a perennial woody climber, growing wild in hedgerows and scrub, often on calcareous soils. It is found in England, Central and Southern Europe, North Africa, the Caucasus and in the Middle East. Prof. A. Eig (*The Plants of Palestine*, 1931) describes a wild growing clematis he found on Mt. Tabor.

The stalks of this plant twine around shrubs and trees, thus gaining support. The scented flowers are born in dense clusters. Clematis can reach a height of about 10 metres. It flowers in creamy white, pink, red, blue and purple. There are many species and endless varieties of this plant. Most clematis varieties are admirably suited to the small garden and can become one of the gardener's greatest joys.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*, *ya'ara* in Hebrew) is among the most delightful of vines. No flower is more fragrant. Where honeysuckle grows, the air, particularly in early evening, is rich with scent. Honeysuckle may be planted against houses or fences and grows well in cultivated soil. It needs regular watering.

The only disadvantage of this perennial vine is that it likes to "escape." Honeysuckle runners will grow out into every direction, similar to polygonum (described in my last column), and if not controlled regularly, it may strangle other plants. Propagation is by rooted runners in spring or autumn. There are about 180 species of honeysuckle, originating in the Far East. The name *Lonicera* honours Adam Lonicer, a German naturalist of the 16th century.

Japanese wistaria (*Wistaria floribunda*, *wistaria yapani*) is named in honour of Caspar Wistar, a 19th century American physician. A deciduous woody climber of the pea family, wistaria produces drooping clusters of wonderful purple, lavender, blue or white pea-like flowers.

Native to Japan and China, it is one of the finest and most decorative vines grown in Israel.

Wistaria needs full sun to give its best. Sometimes it covers the whole front of a two- or three-storey building. Wistaria did not reach Europe and the New World before 1816 and appeared in this country during the Mandatory era. Few vines have flowers as admirable as those of wistaria. Propagate by cuttings or by layers in early fall, but it's a difficult job. It is a better idea to buy a rooted sapling from your nursery. Prepare the ground to a depth of 70-80 cm., adding enough rooted manure or compost to fill one-third of the hole. Water the plant regularly until it is well-established and then mulch to keep the roots cool. It is important to prune wistaria very generously after the blooming season to ensure bloom the next season.

Trumpet flower (*Bignonia venusta*, *oranti lohevet*) is a tropical climber with funnel- or trumpet-shaped red or orange flowers in spring and summer. There are hundreds of bignonia species, originating in the Americas. Bignonia does not grow as high as wistaria, and is widely used in this country as a garden border.

Absent beauty

GARDENER'S CORNER
Walter Frankl

planted along walls or fences. Best propagation by rooted runners in autumn or early spring. The plant is named in honour of Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.

Bougainvillea is a long-branching vine, spectacular on a pergola or lying on a roof. Purple-flowering bougainvilleas were already very popular in Palestine during Ottoman times. They grow wild in Brazil and were exported at the end of the 19th century to all parts of the world. The Bahai Gardens in Haifa, as I recall, were the first to introduce carmine red bougainvilleas here during the Mandatory period. Today bougainvilleas are available in additional colours, like white, yellow, orange, pink, etc. The botanical name of this plant is *Bougainvillea glabra*, in Hebrew it's *bougainvillea halaka*.

Bougainvilleas need full sun and take any amount of water. They can grow fairly dry and produce a heavy growth in every soil. Bougainvilleas, when supported, can reach a height of more than 15 metres. The only disadvantage for the gardener when dealing with bougainvilleas are this plant's cruel thorns. Propagation is best done from stem-cuttings in early winter.

This year Israeli nurseries adapted a European trend, offering bougainvilleas as potted house plants.

Ficus pumila (climbing fig, *ficus nanassa*) can grow and develop coarse leaves and heavy clinging stems where nothing else will grow. It thrives in the poorest soil and also in shade. The best means of propagation for the amateur is to buy rooted plants from the nursery, as *Ficus pumila* cuttings are not easy to root. They need a lot of time at the beginning but later, after a slow start, the climbing fig will grow quickly and can be used to cover ugly walls and other shady spots.

Jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflora*, *yasmin*) is famous for its fragrance. There are many species of this shrub-like vine. The white-flowering, highly scented jasmine is a favourite plant in the gardens of many Arabs. The name "jasmine" is said to be derived from the Arabic name of this plant, *yasmin*.

Jasminum nudiflorum (winter jasmine, *yasmin tzahov*) has little, yellow, non-scented flowers, which appear December through February, making this plant one of the earliest bloomers in the garden. *Jasminum nudiflorum* branches, therefore, are very useful for indoor decoration at a time when there are no other flowers available from the garden. All jasmines are propagated from cuttings in autumn.

Passion flower (*Passiflora alata*, *shaonit*) is a quick-growing vine with exotic blue flowers which hails from tropical America. The name derives from the Latin *passus* (suffering) and *flos* (flower). The Spanish Roman Catholic priests found in this flower features they regarded as symbols of the crucifixion. The three stigmas are seen as the three nails in the cross and the corona symbolizes the crown of thorns. The flowers, which appear in blue or white, provide a decorative contrast to the abundant lustrous foliage. *Passiflora* is relatively free of pests and flowers longer where the climate is cool and humid. There are some 400 species of *passiflora*.

In addition to the ornamental vine there is another passion flower that

bears edible fruit. Its Latin name is *passiflora edulis* (*tshonit ne'chelet*). The fruit of this species can be found in many Israeli home gardens. It doesn't like cold and therefore does much better in the sunnier and warm regions of the plains. The edible *passiflora* fruit has a thick, leathery, deep purple hull and is about the size of a plum. Its flavor is described as a combination of the flavours of the peach, apricot, pineapple, guava, banana, lemon and lime. The fragrant golden pulp can be scooped directly from the halved fruit. In Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii edible *passiflora* are a popular ingredient in fruit salads and they are grown in large quantities. Full sun is necessary for flower and fruit production. It is interesting to know that *passiflora* fruits in the countries mentioned are never picked from the vine: the ripened fruits fall to the ground where they are gathered. With regular feeding *passiflora* will produce two crops a year. The winter crop blossoms in autumn and ripens March-April. The summer crop flowers in April and matures in May. *Passiflora* will reach its best harvest after 4-5 years of growth.

Finally, there is asparagus (*asparag* in Hebrew). Asparagus grows wild in the fields and rocky hills of Israel and is most popular in its cultivated forms. The plants are used widely for balcony decorations, roof gardens and hanging baskets, and their light green branches, sometimes with fruit in the form of berries, are frequently used as additions to bouquets or other floral decorations. Grown from seed in spring, asparagus is modest in its soil requirements, but requires a sunny location and regular watering.

Are dogs smarter than cats?

ABOUT HALF the people who write letters to this column ask something about animal intelligence. One of the commonest questions is whether dogs are really smarter than cats or just seem so.

Every cat owner can tell you that the amount of misinformation about cats is overwhelming. It begins with the "fact" that all cats are stupid and goes on to the "fact" that cats are loyal to their place but not their owners or are simply not loyal at all, and so on.

As to loyalty, we really should look at this thing people call loyalty in a human-animal relationship. First and foremost, dogs are a pack-living, gregarious animal and are miserable when alone. They instinctively seek company and they seek the approval of the leader or stronger members of the pack. Therefore, deprived of a pack, they seek the approval and the company of their human companions. This "loyalty" is far more deeply embedded in psychological need for companionship and approval than it is in what we choose for the sake of our ego, to term "love."

Cats, on the other hand, are solitary creatures that sometimes enjoy companionship, but are quite content when alone. They hunt in solitude and live most of their lives alone. They do not have this urgent drive for approval nor do they need the pack. In fact "the cat who walks by himself" doesn't need much from his human companions and at times

truly seems to be doing us a favour by staying around. They are loyal to themselves and their own needs as indeed a solitary creature should be. Most of our domesticated animals are indeed pack or herd animals. Cows, horses, goats, sheep, camels and so on. The very nature of the pack animal makes it more suitable for domestication than the solitary animal. This is also why we can go a long way in testing so-called "intelligence" in chimpanzees, but when it comes to orangutans we are in the dark as to how much is really understood. The chimpanzee, like the dog, strives to please. The orangutan has no such need for approval, because his natural life is one of solitude, except for the mating season.

ALL IN ALL, despite the hundreds of purportedly learned dissertations published on the subject, we know very little about animal intelligence. When we make statements or draw conclusions on the subject we are, for the most part, making certain assumptions; the first is that human-type intelligence is the only intelligence in this world. We measure the "intelligence" of an animal, not by any true standard, but by how closely it manifests what we call intelligence in a manner similar to human manifestations.

For this reason, when it comes to an actual assessment of animal intelligence we anthropomorphize even when we intend to be scientific. This is our limitation, however,

and not necessarily that of the animal in question, which just might be highly intelligent according to a scale of measurement that is totally incomprehensible to us.

As for trainability, the pack and herd animals are far easier to train. The old stick-and-carrot system was devised by a gregarious species and is most effective on other creatures with similar emotional needs, particularly the need for approval and the fear of punishment. This holds true throughout the animal kingdom. Even lions, the only real pack-dwelling cats, are far easier to train and more reliable when tamed and trained than are leopards, tigers and other solitary cats.

This does not mean that the solitary dwelling species are not trainable or tameable, but simply that it takes a lot more time and patience. There is a good bit of conditioning that goes into it and the best results are achieved when the animal has been nursed and raised by a human and is thereby imprinted from birth.

Cats can also be trained if you have the patience for it. During the long sleepless nights of the Yom Kippur war, unable to leave the house because of an aged and infirm relative for whom I was caring, I spent many hours obedience-training a 10-month-old domestic short-haired cat called Moustache. I taught it to sit, lie down, come here, stay on command and fetch a ball. In general, Siamese cats are easier to train than others, but any of them



Furs, fins and feathers
by D'vora Ben Shaul

can be taught if you find the right key to their cooperation. With Moustache it was smoked tuna.

Moustache, long dead, was not the first cat I ever trained, but he was the most successful. To the end of his 12 years of life, he never forgot his training. In the U.S. a number of cats have been whimsically entered into the open trials for obedience-training managed by the American Kennel Club. Not all of them have managed to pass all the exam, but quite a few have come away the proud owners of a medalion and a certificate stating that they are fully obedience-trained dogs.

Going home

RANDOMALIA/Miriam Arad

THE NEAREST I got to a safari in Kenya was to buy myself a "safari hat" - a wide-brimmed khaki affair to go out in the midday sun with. And it is something, the midday sun in equatorial Africa, burning straight down through the thin, clear, unpolluted air. It must be this clarity of the air, too, that makes for the incredible vastness of the Kenyan landscape and, in consequence, the immensity of the sky over your head. Whatever else you may get in this country, it won't be claustrophobia. Rather, it gives you a great sense of freedom, and made Karen Blixen (of the book, not the movie) feel: "Here I am where I ought to be."

And then to think that some of it could have been ours, for if you remember, the "Uganda" of the 1903 Uganda Plan was in reality a sizeable tract of Kenya's highlands. Herzl was right. We should have taken it when offered. We might not have felt we were where we ought to be, but we would have breathed easy.

You get this here-I-am feeling particularly in the Great Rift Valley, a wide plain running between tall escarpments, and scattered with lakes and extinct volcanoes. It is hot and dry, like our own little bit of the Rift, and very beautiful. The African explorer Thomson, he of "Thomson's gazelle," called it a landscape "probably unsurpassed anywhere," though he admittedly was a rather "oh" and "ah" rapture-prone fellow.

My own favourite place in the Rift is Lake Baringo, with its reflection of clouds and mountains, and the islands that seem to float in it, so

smooth is its surface. With some 450 different species of birds, it is also an ornithologist's dream. Holiday or no holiday, therefore, we drag ourselves out of bed at 6 a.m. and join the guided bird walk, hoping we'll see something better than the pair of maribou storks that walk about the hotel grounds and are ugly as sin. We do.

We see a lot of pretty black-crowned this, yellow-billed that, and speckle-fronted other, as well as a variety of bee-eaters, as lovely and colourful as a bunch of kids at Purim.

So pleased are we with our bird walk, that after breakfast we go for the second instalment, a bird sail on the lake. Well, I won't bore you with malachite kingfishers and long-tailed cormorants, but just say that it's here I finally, "praise be to heaven, see a hippo. And not just any hippo, but one with a little bird perched on its head, just like in the pictures. Everyone photographs like mad till down ducks the hippo, off flies the bird.

Now I can go home with a clear conscience.

AFTER sleeping off the night-flu, celebrating the family reunion and talking myself hoarse, I gradually ease myself back into my workday routine. I discover to my surprise that what I'm most reluctant to resume is newspaper reading, and in the first few days go through the paper as if it were an unpleasant duty. As against that, I return to the hot-and-cold mixing tap in the shower and the washbowl fixed at normal height with relief. Also to fresh hula, no-nonsense vegetable salads and my own bed.

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Buck Club hatches U.S. terrorists

Radical right-wing groups spreading across America

SIMON HOGGART / Washington

LAST CHRISTMAS Eve, the guests began arriving for a traditional holiday dinner in a well-to-do suburb of Seattle. There was no sign of their host — Chuck Goldmark, a well-known liberal lawyer — nor of his family, though downstairs the table was laid for 10 people.

Upstairs, in the master bedroom, however, they did find the family.

Annie Goldmark, Chuck's wife, was dead, stabbed through the heart. Goldmark and the couple's two sons, 10 and 12, were horribly, and, as it turned out later, fatally wounded. It took until well into this year for the whole family to die.

The man who murdered them was a tall, thin, bearded loner with staring eyes called David Rice. His trial begins this week. He has confessed — frequently and at length — and his sole defence is insanity.

Rice was a member of an organization called The Duck Club, an innocuous-sounding name which conceals the fact that it is one of dozens of bizarre fringe right-wing groups which now flourish in the United States. The name probably comes from a quote by the witch-hunting senator Joe McCarthy on how you can spot a Communist by his words and deeds: "It looks like a duck, walks like a duck and quacks like a duck."

The Duck Club has shrunk lately and is now reduced to a few chapters in the North-West and northern California. Its members say they are thoroughly opposed to the use of violence; nevertheless Rice was steeped in their crazed literature.

He told the court psychologist that he had finally been inspired to murder the Goldmarks after reading an article reprinted in a Duck Club newsletter, which claimed that tens of thousands of Chinese and Korean Communists were massed on the U.S. borders waiting to invade. Rice was obsessively, ravenously, against Communists and Jews. Mistakenly, he thought that Chuck Goldmark was both.

Recently, there has been a frightening upsurge in right-wing terrorism in the USA, especially, though not exclusively, in the West. The couple who took a school hostage last weekend in Cokeville, Wyoming, their bomb exploded, killing Doris Young, and injuring 70 children. Young's husband, David, shot himself had a stack of 43 books, most of it ultra-rightist literature.

Some of the material was linked to the Posse Comitatus, a loosely organized band of armed vigilantes and right-wing anarchists scattered around the country. They, too, believe that Jews control the American Government, which must be fought by armed force. In 1983, one of their most prominent members, Gordon Kahl, killed two U.S. marshals in a shoot-out in North Dakota. Kahl, who is now a hero and martyr for most of the far-right groups, was himself killed soon afterwards in Arkansas.

The Youngs have not been identified as Posse members, though their thinking had much in common with it and with similar groups. Their



A female member of the Ku Klux Klan. (UPI telephoto)

plan, for example, was to begin a revolution with the \$300 million ransom they planned to demand for the schoolchildren. The people of Cokeville are mostly Mormons, and the Youngs reckoned that the wealthy Mormon church would pay the money.

ARMED REVOLUTION is a common notion of the groups, and seems to be largely based on a book called *The Turner Diaries* written under a pseudonym by William Pierce, a former physics professor who is now one of the elder statesmen of the far right. In his novel, Pierce outlines a future take-over of America and the world by right-wingers, using terrorism and the murder of blacks and

Jews.

Last month Pierce attended a secret conference of hate groups held at the Michigan home of Robert E. Miles, a former Ku Klux Klan leader whose thinking blends anti-Semitism, white supremacy and hatred for the government. In 1980 he said in an interview: "Until every single federal swing legally from a hanging tree, I will never rest..."

This is, to many observers, what makes the new ultra-right so very worrying: their hatred of government and the belief of some of them that terrorism is the only way to overthrow it. Last year, for example, federal agents seized a huge arsenal of weapons belonging to a Missouri-based group called The Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord and found, among other things, a drum containing 30 gallons of cyanide — ideal for a terrorist attack on a city's water supply.

According to the Jewish Anti-Defamation League, the groups differ sharply from the old Ku Klux Klan and its various splinters — all of which are now in a state of decline. The new groups are paranoid, obsessively anti-authority and, apart from their racism and rabid anti-Communism, similar in style and thinking to left-wing terrorist groups which operate in Europe and the Middle East and which used to be found in the United States.

THE POLICE have had a degree of success in breaking them up. This year 22 out of 23 members of another white supremacist group called The Order were convicted of racketeering charges in Seattle.

Members of The Order had stolen around \$4 million in a series of violent robberies, as well as killing a Missouri state trooper. Only a small fraction of the money has been recovered, and it's widely assumed that the rest has been given to other extremist factions.

Members of The Order were also

almost certainly responsible for the murder in 1984 of Alan Berg, a Jewish radio talk show host who had repeatedly criticized the hate groups.

The Denver District Attorney has just said that he does not intend to prosecute in this case, on the grounds that he lacks a confession and that the suspects are all in jail anyway. The decision has infuriated many Jewish and liberal groups, for whom Berg is also a powerful symbol.

The groups keep in touch with high technology, and many have their own computer mail service. With the right phone number, anyone can gain access to some of their hate propaganda — often dreary and predictable messages about how the Holocaust never happened. Many of the ultra-rightists have tried to cash in on the present economic hard times suffered by American farmers — and have had some success. In October 1984, a dispossessed Nebraska farmer called Arthur Kirk died in a shoot-out with state troopers, blaming the "goddam f—ing Jews" for his problems.

On the whole, however, the hate groups have not flourished in the farm belt.

"One reason for the upsurge in violence," says David Lowe, a researcher with the Anti-Defamation League, "is that these groups are not growing — in fact they're declining. Polls taken in Nebraska and Iowa, two of the states which have suffered worst from the farm crisis, show that anti-Semitic stereotypes have stayed at much the same level as before."

Meanwhile, one ironic fact remains: after the horrors of the Cokeville bombing and the terrible memories of the Seattle murders, Americans — in the West at least — are as much at the mercy of their own, local home-grown terrorists as they are of any number of Arab fanatics abroad.

(London Observer Service)

A symbol of resistance

"BRUNDIRAR," a children's opera; text by Adolf Hoffmeister, music by Hans Krasa (International Cultural Centre for Youth, Jerusalem, May 22). Students and orchestra of the St. Ursula Gymnasium, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany, conducted by St. M. Veronika Grueters, O.S.B.

This children's opera owes its special appeal to the fact that it was performed in Theresienstadt 55 times by the children of the concentration camp who were not allowed to study or engage in any other enriching activities. It thus became a symbol of mental resistance to psychological extermination (followed by their physical annihilation after deportation to Auschwitz). It was also a temporary source of relaxation from tensions and the daily misery.

The story is simple: two children need money to buy milk for their sick mother, but the grown-ups preferred to give it to the organ-grinder Brundibar so that he would play tunes to which they could dance. A cat, a dog and a sparrow decide to do something about this situation. They organize school children to change the attitude of the crowd, and they succeed in the end. In the "victory" of the young generation over the evil of the older generation lies the message of hope passed on to the children of Theresienstadt. Of the 15,000 children, roughly one hundred survived.

The music by Hans Krasa, a student of Zemlinsky (brother-in-law of Schoenberg), shows slight affinities with Kurt Weill and even Stravinsky, but is also full of pleasant tunes, lilting rhythms and most interesting sounds. Veronika Grueters, a scintillating palette of instrumental colours and contrasts from a piano score. Grueters's orchestra consisted of 40 musicians.

The 40 actors and actresses performed with dedication, precision and personal commitment on a level far beyond what one would expect from a school performance. And Krasa's music and simple libretto would deserve to survive even if it were not associated with the Holocaust. Thanks to the young Germans for this offering of goodwill and consolation. YOHANAN BOEHM

Anti-Communists attack free speech in Miami

BEN BARBER / Miami

FREEDOM OF speech is under attack in Miami. The bombs of the anti-Castro exiles have been quiet for three or four years now. But tense accusations of "Communism" are again bombing out over the radio waves and lasting the 800,000 Cubans here. The result: violence and threats against writers, singers, actors and others seen as Communists by the hardline Cuban exiles.

"Miami could be the Paris of the Western Hemisphere but will wind up as a Beirut," said John Mullins, head of the city's American Civil Liberties Union chapter. "The Cubans were traumatised by the Communist takeover of Cuba. But it is reinforced by political demagogues — it's the same sickness as the Palestinians and the Irish — a nationalism with no basis in reality. As a result free speech is under attack. And it will be for a long time."

On March 22 a mob of 2,000 Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles attacked 200 people at a rally held to protest President Reagan's request for \$100 million in military aid to the Contras. After two hours facing curses, eggs and rocks police evacuated the peace group.

When newly-elected Cuban-born mayor Xavier Suarez came to the scene he seemed to side with the anti-Communist mob, addressing them as "patriots" and saying the

peace group included "Marxists." He then said that extremists should be free to voice their views but should do it outside of Miami. Later the city manager Cesar Odio tried to get the peace group to pay about \$8,000 for police protection.

In the first week of May bomb threats against a Hispanic Theatre Festival caused the cancellation of a play *Cosy in Canari* — about a Hispanic woman and her American-style alter-ego. But County Commissioner George Valdes revealed the playwright, Dolores Pride, 42, had visited Cuba and had written for a magazine that backs normalizing diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Cuba.

"She's pro-Castro and pro-Communist. I am going to protest everywhere," Valdes said. Soon calls for a boycott of the festival

blared over popular Spanish-language radio programmes. After the anonymous bomb threats that followed, to the actors, producers and festival organizers, the play was cancelled.

Most worrying now in this gateway to Latin America for the U.S. and Canada is that the pressure to silence free speech is now directed not just against other Cubans but against anyone seen as soft on Communism.

AND MANY here worry that since Cubans became a clear political majority of the city commission and electorate last year, this area will become a backwater of Latin style politics where tolerance is ignored.

"We are only doing what the Jews do in Austria, letting the world know about the Nazi past of Kurt Waldheim," said Tomas Garcia Fuste.

news editor of the top radio station WQBA. "We want that people will know who is speaking."

Fuste says although he asked Cubans to come and protest the March anti-Contra rally, he opposed violence. "When I saw a guy with eggs I told him not to throw them. I've been here 27 years and I know this country is different from Latin America. But he said: 'Did you go to jail like me for 20 years?' Fuste admits the hot Latin blood here is kept close to a boil by the nearness of Cuba. He flipped on the radio and quickly found a Havana station. There are even bomb threats against him for not keeping up a boycott of Latin singer Oscar de Leon, who visited Cuba but later broadcast an anti-Communist apology over WQBA.

Other singers such as popular

Puerto Rican nationalist Danny Rivera, remain banned from Miami radio stations. "He's a member of an independence type group and talks hell against the U.S. We Cubans won't accept it," says Fuste.

Typical of the mindless terrorism that gripped Miami Cubans since 1970 were bombings of *Replica* magazine (and several drugstores that sold it), the bombing of Padrone Cigar Factory (perhaps for not contributing funds to terror groups) and the car bombing of a WQBA radio announcer (he lost his legs) for simply speaking against the bombings.

By 1982 a mayoral candidate had been murdered, bullets had gone off at banks, airlines and consulates. "Then it passed from Cuban versus Cuban to Cubans terrorising the whole community," said Mullins.

(London Observer Service)

Name a language only five million people speak

CHRISTOPHER FOLLETT / Copenhagen

PURISTS FEAR the Danish language, spoken by only five million people, is under threat as young Danes appear to show a weakening grasp of their mother tongue in the face of an Anglo-American vocabulary onslaught.

To reverse the trend, the government has announced it is stepping up compulsory Danish language teaching at schools and teacher

training colleges from 90 to 140 hours a year, and reintroducing old-fashioned spelling and grammar tests.

The move follows the publication of a report revealing that over 25 per cent of student teachers at training colleges had substandard spelling in Danish or difficulty with punctuation.

The growing presence of compu-

ters which use words in English, the Danes' second language, is adding to a trend away from Danish and to the creation of a new sub-culture known as "Amerikanisk".

According to an editor at Gyldendal, Scandinavia's biggest publishing house, based in Copenhagen, Danish literary works suffer because it is so hard to get them translated into other languages.

"The difficulty in finding suitable translators is great," he said, "and the costs near prohibitive."

A quarter of the 6,500 literary titles published in Denmark each year, 10 per cent of the 5,500 technical works and 60 per cent of all books in libraries are translated from foreign languages, mostly from English or American originals.

In a country with some 500 literary and 1,600 technical translators, the cost of translating a 200-page novel can run as high as 15,000 crowns (1,830 dollars).

Minority languages like Danish also have their own special problems

when it comes to participating in international bodies. Denmark repeatedly has complained that its language is being treated unfairly in the European Community since Spain and Portugal joined this year.

Nine major languages are spoken in the Community, but due to lack of space for interpreters at news conferences in Brussels, only seven are usually translated. A rotations system is used, with two languages missed each time.

But Denmark claims it keeps los-

ing out. The situation has led the Danish foreign ministry recently to call on its EC colleagues for "equality of languages."

OUTSIDE DENMARK, Danish is spoken in the north Atlantic Faroe Islands and in Greenland, as well as by a 50,000 Danish minority in north Germany. Danish speaking emigre colonies exist in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, North America and Argentina, as well as in Norway and Sweden.

(Rexter)

No thinking, just relaxation

LEADER AND DUETS BY BRAHMS AND DVORAK. Chita Gromsperger, soprano; Ella Schickel, violin; Alexander Altschuler, piano (Teatro Theatre, Tel Aviv, May 23). Brahms: six duets; Dvorak: No. 2, Op. 9 (guitar); five songs; Dvorak: Eight Love Songs; Light duets.

AS THIS concert did not require any intellectual effort, one could relax and enjoy the music. The two singers approached the programme appropriately. Beautiful, unaffected and refreshing, the singing marvellously reflected the music.

In the Brahms duets, the two singers achieved a complete blending of their voices. The two parts completely merged in timbre, articulation and dynamics. In the Brahms solo songs, on the other hand, Schmidt-Valentin modulated her voice, offering us a different mood, expression and vocal quality with each song.

The second part of the concert brought further contrast. While the Eight Love Songs by Dvorak, sung by Chita Gromsperger, introduced drama and passion, the Dvorak duets, written in more of a folk style, amused the audience. It is a pity that Sternfeld did not adapt, at the keyboard, to the singers' various musical idioms. His playing tended to be monotonous. Fortunately, however, this shortcoming did not detract from the high level of the presentations or diminish the audience's enjoyment. BENJAMIN BAR-AM

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 School Broadcasts 14.00 William Shakespeare 14.35 Economics 14.40 French 15.00 Surprise Train 15.20 Nile Holgerman (part 48) 15.45 Cosmos (part 9) 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Kid Video — animated series
18.00 Big Blue Marble
18.25 A Look at Biblical Art

ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 What's the Answer?
18.45 Inventions and Innovations
18.50 Meeting — current affairs
19.50 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Mabat Sport
20.45 Programme Trailer
21.00 Mabat Newsweek
21.30 The Other Face of Terror. Documentary about neo-Nazis in Europe
22.45 Newspaper Report 23.00 Les Us et Les Autres. Part 4 of a 6-part French serial about Europe during the last 50 years. 1982 production by Claude Lelouch
24.00 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Don't Wake Up 21.10 Return to Eden — 2nd part 22.00 News in English 22.30 Feature Film

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
19.00 Animals, Animals, Animals 19.30 Another Life 19.40 700 Club 19.45 Shape-Up 19.50 Afternoon Movie 19.55 Flying House 19.58 Muppets 19.59 Lucy 19.59 WKRP 19.59 News 20.00 Hardcastle & McCormack 21.00 Another Life 21.30 Sky Minutes 22.50 Paper Chase 23.30 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

8.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Slavonic Dances, excerpts

7.30 Rossini: Theme and Variations for Clarinet and Orchestra; Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole; Rodrigo: Madrigal Concerto for 2 Guitars; Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No. 2
9.30 Rimsky-Korsakov: "Scheherazade"; Mendelssohn: "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Mussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition; Dukas: The Sorcerer's Apprentice
12.05 Mira Zaki, alto; Michael Elson, piano — songs by Purcell, Elgar and Mahler
13.00 Boccherini: Symphony; Rodrigo: Concierto de Aranjuez (Alfredo Diez); Ravel: Introduction and Allegro; Auber: Ballet Music from "Marco Spada"

15.05 Meeting Musicians
16.00 Jazz Sextet — improvisations on music by contemporary composers

17.30 Beethoven: "Spring" Sonata (Olivier); Debussy: "Préludes" (Barenboim); Milhaud: "Spring," 5 Pieces for Piano; Stravinsky: "Rite of Spring" (IPO/Bernstein); Vivaldi: "Spring" from "The Four Seasons"; Schütz: Madrigal on Spring; Mahler: From "Das Lied von der Erde" (James King, Vienna/Bernstein); Schumann: Symphony No. 1 (Vienna/Mahler)
20.05 Scarlatti: Garden of Roses; Handel: Flute Sonata
20.30 The Israel Festival 1986 — Yuval Trio, with Hermann Baumann, horn; Lily Tureh, soprano; Abraham Leventhal, violin; Teddy King, double bass — Brahms: Horn Trio, Op. 40; Schubert: "Auf dem Wasser"; Schubert: "Trout" Quintet

22.00 The Golden Generation — Historical Recordings
First Programme
6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Composes — with Benny Harel
9.08 Hebrew News
9.30 Encounter — live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental Songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French

Second Programme
6.12 Gymnastics
6.22 Editorial Review
6.33 Green Light — drivers' corner
7.07 "707" — with Alex Ansky
8.05 Drive Safety
9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.10 Open Line — news and commentary
13.00 Midday — news and music
14.00 Third Bell — arts magazine
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.05 Any Questions?
18.51 Today in Sport
19.05 Today — radio newsworld
19.25 This Week in the Knesset
20.05 Roots — folklore magazine
22.05 Yiddish songs
23.05 Between Ourselves

Army

6.05 University on the Air
8.30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information
9.07 "707" — with Alex Ansky
9.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning — with El Yisraeli
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now — with Dan Shilon
12.05 Radio Connection
13.05 Daily Meeting — with Ori Yaniv
14.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsworld
17.50 Sports
18.05 Economics Hour
19.05 What's Doing — with Erez Tal
20.05 Music Magazine
21.00 Mabat — TV newsworld
21.50 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night Night — with Yoram Karmali
00.15 Night Birds — with Ronit Toren

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan Collection of Israel Art & Dorothy Bohm — photographs of The Cosmic and the Divine — Andean textiles & Jewels in Antiquities of Nerot Mitze — ideas for light in Jewish ritual & Friendly Butterfly — Dr. Eyal's Illustrations of Building in Jerusalem — computer games, building with stone & From the Depths of the Sea — ancient Carmel coast cargoes (Rockefeller) & Ploescape — artists' versions of surrounding landscapes (Paley Center, near Rockefeller, closed Sat.) & Permanent exhibitions of archaeology, Judaica, ethnic art. Visiting Hours: 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of Museum in English. 3: Guided tour of Judaica and Heritage Galleries.

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-1; 3-6; Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapelmach St. Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE. Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547. Roberts, Turner, etc.

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HADASSAH. Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kinyat Hodesh on the half hour. * Information, reservations: 02-418333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY. 1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 18.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brownman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 46, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882818.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours — 8 Ayalot Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-692222. **ORT.** To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 232321, 240529; Netanya 337744.

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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF THE U.S., ISRAELI OPERATIONS. UJA Information Centre featuring continual Associated Press news broadcasts, current TV news programmes from the U.S., videotapes on UJA sponsored programmes in Israel, reference material. Open Monday-Thursday, 9:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m., 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-246468, 240786.

TEL AVIV

Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Frank Stella — Had Gadia. Series of Prints after El Lissitzky. The Want of Matter, a Quality in Israel Art; 21 elite Israeli artists show work of last 25 years. The Museum's collection of classical impressionist, post-impressionist and contemporary art. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs. 10-2; 5-8. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. Fri. closed. Helela Rubinstein Pavilion: Closed for installation of new exhibition to open May 31.

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HAIFA

Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabtal Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: Modern Art Material — A Medium of Expression. Pop Art — its Influence, its Consequences. Lyric Abstraction/Informel. Ancient Art — Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shikmona finds. Music and Ethnology — Jewish costumes. 20 porcelain plates from the Fela and Natan Celnik collection, U.S.A. Open: Sun-Thurs. and Sat. 10-1; Tue. and Sat. also 6-8. Ticket also gives admission to National Maritime, Japanese and Prehistory Museums.

HAIFA TECHNIUM Israel Institute of Technology, presents Jack Lemmon's narration of "The Technium Expedition" at the COLLEGE-CALIFORNIA VISITORS CENTRE. Tel. 04-210684. Sun-Thurs. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri. till noon. **WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA.** Call 04-640840.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7:30, 9:30
Eden: Producers: Eden: 9/4 Weeks; **Habib:** Remo: Kfir: Out of Africa 5:45, 9; **Witchell:** Sweet Dreams 7:15, 9:30; **Orgel:** A Chorus Line 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Orion-Or:** 1: Jewel of the Nile; **Orion:** Spies Like Us; **Rom:** Nadie; **Schneider:** To Dance with a Stranger; **Binayel:** Ha'azma: Eleni 7:30, 9:30; **Beit Agon:** From Mao to Mozart 6:15; **The Draughtman's Contract 8:15;** Taxi Driver 10; Last Tango in Paris 12 mid-night; **Cinemascope:** Sophie's Choice 7; **Academy 7 (small hall):** French Theatre, Les Bonnes 8 (small hall); Boom! 9:30; The Stunt Man 12 mid-night

TEL AVIV 5:15, 9:30
Allenby: Trading Places 5:30, 9:30; **Beit Leisani:** Pandango, 11:15 p.m.; **Bea-Yeh:** 1:30, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Chen:** 1:30, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Chen 2:** Twice in a Lifetime 5:30, 9:45; **Chen 3:** Spies Like Us 5:30, 9:45; **Chen 4:** Journey of Natty Gann 10:30, 1:30, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Chen 5:** 7:15, 9:45; **Esther:** Nadie; **Gita:** After Hours; **Gordon:** The Official Story; **Mod:** Remo; **Lev II:** Wildcats 1:45, 5:30, 9:45; **Lev III:** The Glenn Miller Story 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Limon:** Hamlet: 8/4 Weeks 5:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Mazda:** Prizzi's Honor 5, 7, 9:30; **Migrahi:** Iron Eagle: Only: The Holocaust Covenant/Paris: When Father Was Away on Business 11:30, 2, 5, 7, 9:30; **Pearl:** Forbidden Relations 5:30, 9:30; **Shahar:** Out of Africa 5:45, 7:30, 9:30; **Shofar:** Agnes of God 5:30, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** A Chorus Line; **Tel Aviv:** Sky Pirates; **Tel Aviv:** Messenger; **Smile of the Lamb 5:30, 9:30;** **Zefora:** Eleni 5, 7, 9:30; **Tamuz:** Water 7:15, 9:30; **Shame of the Night 11:30 p.m.**

RAMAT GAN
Amnon: Iron Eagle 5:15, 9:30; **Lily:** 9/4 Weeks 7:15, 9:



Agriculture tuning in to reduce costs

DORON PELY

STRUGGLING AGAINST rising production costs, dwindling water supplies and stiff competition, Israeli farmers are turning to computers in search of smart solutions that will help cut costs and increase productivity. Farmers involved in producing dairy, grain, vegetables, flowers and even chickens are beginning to make extensive use of computerized systems in almost every aspect of their work.

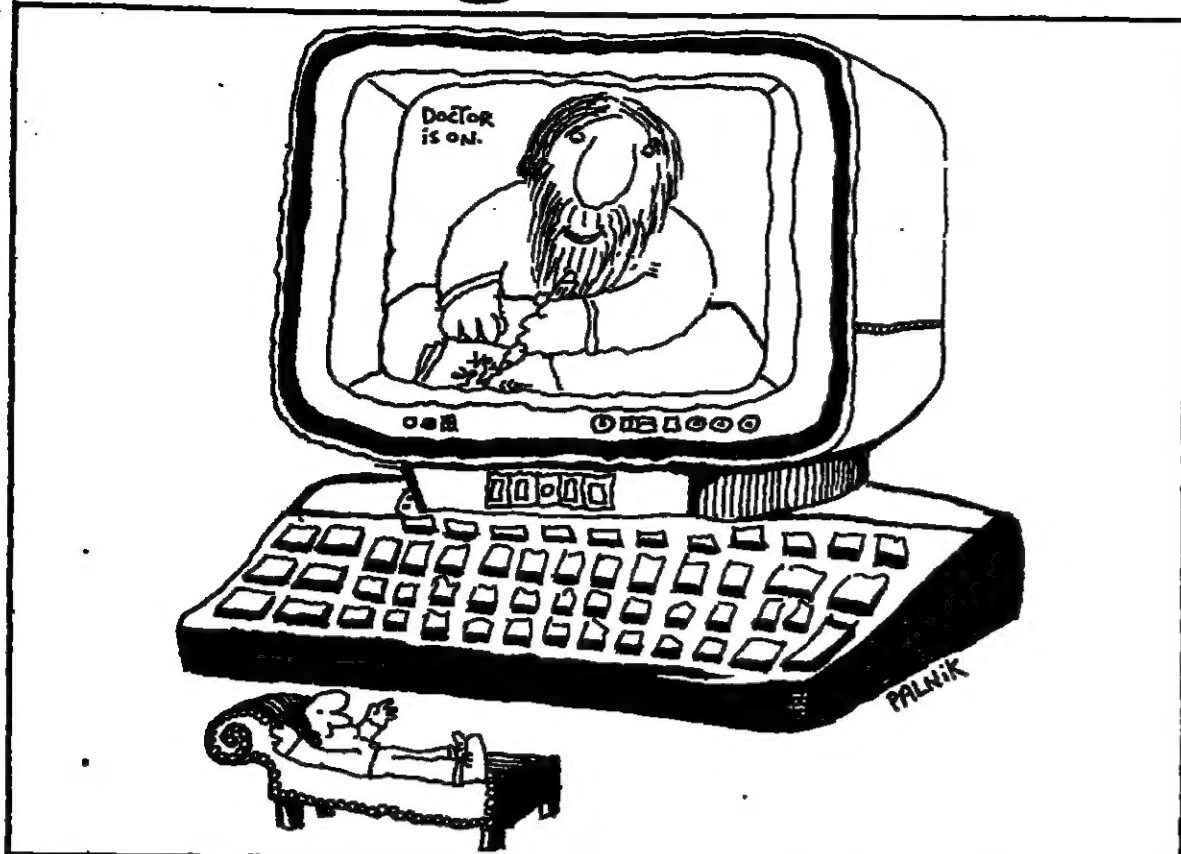
"The probability that a farmer will make the right decisions and take the right steps is greater if he is assisted by a computerized system," said Ehud Gelb, an agricultural economist and computer programme coordinator with the Agriculture Ministry's extension service.

Irrigation networks have been one of the most successful areas in which computers are serving Israeli farmers. These are systems which actually design and analyse irrigation networks and determine the most effective use of water before they are installed. One such computer system was developed by Plastogel, an irrigation systems manufacturer based in Kibbutz Gvat. This system determines the most efficient layout of a drip-irrigation network, analyses whether it is economically possible to install such a network, and tests existing networks by looking at soil conditions, humidity and the crops' water consumption.

Another kind of computerized irrigation system controls the actual distribution of water. These systems supervise irrigation schedules and determine which water source is the most cost-efficient at any given time. For example, it decides for a farmer whether he is better off using a well or a reservoir.

Chicken farming is another field that has become heavily computerized in the last few years. Computer-controlled systems monitor and adjust the temperature and the light intensity in the coop to

Finding ourselves in the micro-chips



increase productivity. A master computer controls the timing, quantity, and type of feed the chickens get. But that is only one aspect of the invasion of computers into the chicken coop. The same computers monitor feeding and drinking patterns in the coop. They note any changes which can serve as a first warning to farmers of possible disease, before the chickens show other symptoms.

Flower growers make extensive use of computerized systems in their greenhouses. "I don't know what I would have done without a computer," says Meir Ben Ishai, owner of "Mitzpor", the second largest carnation flower grower in Israel. According to Ben Ishai, every step in the cultivation and marketing of his flowers is done with the help of his computer system. Decisions on planting schedules, harvesting and

refrigeration are all made in advance to prevent surprises. Greenhouse computer systems also control the temperature, nutrients and irrigation schedules.

THE HOTTEST area of agro-computer systems today is Artificial Intelligence. A computerized "intelligent" medical service, for example, will allow farmers to tell a central computer the symptoms of a suspected crop or livestock disease and receive recommendations of medication or treatment.

"This is a very exciting area, with a great potential, but it also gives rise to many serious questions," says Gelb. Some of the problems Gelb envisions involve professional and legal questions: Who will be responsible for a mistake in the computerized diagnostic process? Who will decide what options and alternative treatments will be entered into

the computer's memory? Who will update the system, and according to what school of thought?

Gelb does not see the computer as the "magic wand" that will pull Israeli agriculture out of the mud. "There is a lot of economically unjustified activity in the field of agro-computers," he says. "People buy systems that don't fit their needs or are not designed to give a solution to their specific problems."

Companies developing computer programmes for the agricultural community in Israel must consider the small size of the market here before they dedicate resources to developing a package which may be suitable for only a few dozen customers.

The message that comes from the farming community is clear: Give us more computers, and we'll give you more production.

Can't tell it to a sex therapist? Then just tell it to your computer

TARA BRADLEY-STIECK

IF YOU are too shy to tell your analyst about your sexual problems, perhaps you'd feel more comfortable confiding in a computer.

That's the idea behind a computer programme developed by researchers at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. With this programme, the machine will be able to listen to people's sexual woes, identify the source of the problem and even suggest treatment.

"Research shows people are more likely to talk about embarrassing kinds of things to a computer than to a person," said Dr. David Servan-Schreiber, one of the researchers. He is the son of French author and economist Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

"A therapist, no matter how good, sometimes will inadvertently communicate his feelings, and the person at the other end may feel that. With a computer, you don't have that worry," he said.

Servan-Schreiber, 25, developed the programme under fellowships from the robotics institute at Carnegie-Mellon and Western Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh.

Two sex therapists and two programmers are helping him, a playwright created the computer's dialogue in order, "to make it interactive and sensitive," Servan-Schreiber said.

Computers have been used before in psychiatry, although the use is still experimental. The programme is not meant to replace the human sex

therapist, but rather handle basic problems that have identifiable solutions, Servan-Schreiber said.

"There's a much larger need than a sex therapist can satisfy," he said. "There aren't enough therapists to deal with all the problems."

A Western Psychiatric Institute survey last year of "happily married" couples found that at least half were dissatisfied with their sex lives, said Dr. Ellen Frank, who conducted the study.

Those findings make sexual therapy "an extremely significant area in which to work," said Servan-Schreiber.

Not everyone can afford sex counselling, which can cost from \$50 to more than \$75 an hour. Servan-Schreiber said he is hoping the programme will cost less than half a therapist's average fee.

The researchers plan to test the programme for at least a year, starting this summer.

THE PROGRAMME, called "Sexpert," is designed to be used by a couple during several sessions. The

computer asks them about 100 questions, most of them multiple-choice in the first session. Each successive question is influenced by the previous answer.

"The computer tries to get an idea of the quality of the relationship outside of the exact problem. Once it knows what the concern is, it tries to understand how this has all started," Servan-Schreiber said.

"We're not trying to build an electronic textbook or page turner, we're trying to build a model, and every time that model is going to be different."

The computer then suggests a treatment programme for the couple to follow.

Servan-Schreiber said he chose sexual dysfunctions for his programme because they are focused problems that manifest themselves in standard ways.

Sexual problems aren't as complex as "an existential crisis," he said. "It's easier to list stereotyped reactions because everybody reacts in pretty much the same way."

"Also, a lot of sex therapy is fairly straightforward, behavioral kind of treatment. It's often structured, and it makes sense that the computer will be able to do that better than it could do something like psychoanalysis, which is very free-form," he said.

Dr. Frank agrees the computer may be able to help people with basic sexual problems that are "probably a result of faulty learning of one kind or another." She also thinks it can help couples who refuse to see a human therapist.

But when the dysfunction is a symptom of childhood trauma, marital problems or disease, Frank said, "I think we're very far from being able to do marital therapy with a computer."

(Associated Press)

How to prevent terminal panic

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH / New Worlds

PERHAPS the greatest nightmare among personal computer users is pressing the wrong button and losing hours, days or even weeks of work. The accidental erasure of files is one of the most common errors committed by computer owners.

Recently, for example, a Newsweek reporter working close to deadline mistakenly deleted the file containing that week's cover story. Not-so-accidental erasures can cause panic as well. A short time ago an angry Xerox employee took revenge on his employers for firing him by deleting crucial data.

According to the May issue of *Science Digest*, there is now a way to recover what has been erased from the computer's brain. Peter Norton, a data processor in Santa Monica, California, has written a programme called UnErase, with which he has built a cottage industry and sold over \$3-million worth of software. The programme costs \$99.95 in the U.S., and for those who can lose much more by erasure, it is worth it.

Norton's business began when he bought one of the first IBM PCs in 1981 "just for the fun of it."

A computer does not actually erase an entire file when the "delete" or "erase" button is pressed. Instead, it deletes the first letter of a file's name in the disk directory, making room for another file to take its place. Just restoring the file's name, however, is not always enough. Information in a file can be stored in non-continuous clusters, and if there is no complete map of where files are located, it may be impossible to resurrect a file.

According to the article, UnErase works best when no other file was added after an erasure.

Norton explains that a computer file is like an office building that will collapse if one floor is missing. His software, however, usually manages to resurrect the files.

OVER 100 bus lines in the Tel Aviv area operated by the Dan Cooperative are now being coordinated by an IBM 3461 computer. The computer keeps an eye on over 1,400 buses that carry a total of a million passengers each day.

The work schedules of the drivers, maintenance data and a check on the travelling habits of passengers are all filed on the computer. Dan claims that the computer helps it plan for rush hour traffic and to cope with sudden increases in passengers due to a special event by borrowing buses from one line and transferring them to another. A computer is also used to keep records of the bus drivers' personal working histories.

AMERICAN MULTIPLE-CHOICE tests for admission to university or a job are changing. With the help of computers, these exams have been adapted to the abilities of the person being tested. *Science Digest* reports that the new system is different from the computer-scored paper-and-pencil tests that ask all examinees the same questions.

The new system chooses questions based on the test-takers' success in answering the previous ones, says David Weiss of the University of Minnesota, who was one of the developers.

The computer holds a collection of questions that have been pre-tested, given a level of difficulty and ordered on a continuous scale from the easiest to the hardest. The test-taker begins by answering the first to appear on the screen. If he responds correctly, the computer moves to a more difficult question; if he errs, it goes to an easier one.

This continues until the person consistently answers correctly questions around a given level of difficulty. When he reaches this consistent level, the exam ends and the computer tells the person his score. This

system, says Weiss, shortens the questioning process, and can be sufficient to test levels after only about 17 questions out of a pool of 120, for example.

The computer can also be used to determine in what areas students are deficient.

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the nation-wide gateway to college admittance, has not yet adopted the computer system, although its old methods have been strongly criticized in recent years. But its adoption by SAT is viewed as inevitable.

The next group to undergo the computer testing will be physicians taking licensing exams across the country. Although some educators say the new system discriminates by not asking everyone the same questions, and is not really objective, many experts are happy with the computer approach.

SOME U.S. supermarkets are so big that they are the size of three football fields combined. Now Stop & Shop, a chain store, has installed a computerized supermarket directory. The pilot model allows customers to touch the screens of three microprocessors for directions to any of the 1,100 items sold in the store.

A 70-CM-TALL, American-made robot, costing \$1,000 in Israel, has been purchased by a few dozen people here. Called Tony, the robot can be programmed to find its way from the kitchen to the salon, pour you a drink, tell a joke or sing a song. One thing it can't do, however, is climb or descend stairs.

Imported by a company called Columbia, the robot has found clients among the well-heeled who like unusual, life-sized toys.

A cheaper version, at NIS 590, is available as well. It can turn off the TV and wake the children for school. Housewives are doubtless waiting for a more advanced robot that would wash the floor, vacuum the rug and watch the kids.

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West Bank can get in the programme

THE 25 municipalities in the West Bank have been offered computer services to help improve their administration and bookkeeping. Civil Administration District Commissioner Shlomo Ammar said recently.

Ammar said the computerization, to be introduced in the next few months, would save the municipalities part of their clerical wage bill. This money could then be spent more usefully on services such as water, electricity and sanitation.

ware, which is expected to cost well over \$100,000.

Although a number of mini-computers have already been installed throughout the West Bank, in the Jerusalem District Electric Corporation and in several universities including Bir Zeit, the proposed plan "is the largest project of computerization in the West Bank," according to Moshe Abramson, the Interior Ministry's head of research and data processing in local authorities.

The programmes will have to be designed individually for each municipality, since they all have different requirements. "For example," Abramson said, "the municipality

of Ramallah does not give electricity and water services (because it is linked to Jerusalem for these services), but Nablus does."

Abramson said he could not yet estimate the cost of the hardware, or the type of computers to be installed. The systems, which will take several months to install, will record collections of fees and taxes including electricity and water, bookkeeping, stock-taking and salaries. Possibilities for future expansion include library administration, land use and planning.

HELENA FLUSFEDER

The Economic pages are edited by Shlomo Maoz

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Gad Ya'acobi in sober appraisal of economic programme 'Outside factors helped the plan'

By DAVID KRIVINE
Apart from dampening inflation, the government's economic recovery programme has accomplished little so far and is still at its beginnings, Gad Ya'acobi, Minister of Economics and Planning, told a seminar at Moshav Shoshon yesterday.

"Improvements in the balance of payments are so far due largely to exogenous factors," he said. "\$2 billion was saved in the years 1985 and 1986 on oil imports and another \$200-300 million saving was due to the devaluation of the American dollar (to which the shekel is linked). Moreover, U.S. aid increased by \$1.5b. during the two years.

"Next year we are likely to get \$1b. less aid from Washington, mainly because the two-year emergency economic assistance programme lapses. We shall also lose \$300m. from the drop in tourism, due to American fears of hijackings.

Looking to the future, Ya'acobi suggested that the guaranteed price for bank shares (enacted by the

government in October 1983 to prevent their collapse) should be maintained indefinitely. This would encourage the public to retain the shares instead of selling them.

He announced that \$600m. of loan money would be available on the capital market for productive enterprises. Arnon Tyberg, director-general of the Manufacturers Association, who spoke later, dubbed this proposal a myth.

The government continues to be by far the biggest borrower, supplying gilt-edged bonds, Tyberg explained. "In order to compete, industrialists will have to pay 11-12 per cent interest plus the index-link. There is not a manufacturing company in the country which earns that much on its invested capital," he pointed out.

"If the Treasury were to offer its big institutional lenders linked bonds carrying zero interest, industry might be able to acquire money for 5 per cent, which is a plausible cost."

He continued: "The authorities

promise to ease the tax burden on Israel's factories - but in the end it never happens." Aharon Vogel, head of the Treasury's Budget Division, replied to Tyberg in kind: "Don't believe any government promises made to you unless you see there is a budget cut equal in size to the offered benefit.

"The same applies to the capital market," he went on. "It will remain a government monopoly until the cabinet cuts its expenditure. If it doesn't, it will need the money - and industry will be the loser."

Part of the seminar was devoted to inspection and control. Aluf (Res.) Avraham Adan, Controller of the Police Ministry, observed: "Internal inspection units are ineffective, because they report to the organization they criticize."

"They should instead be made to report to an outside body," Adan proposed that a hierarchy of inspecting departments be set up in the public service, with an upward reporting procedure.



Massachusetts Senator John Kerry, at left, talks to Luz Industries (Israel) head Sherwin Pomerantz in front of a parabolic reflector at the factory in Ramot, Jerusalem (Hendler)

Bank of Israel plans to insure all deposits

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
The Bank of Israel is planning to introduce insurance on all bank deposits in the banking system. The insurance will be on a graduated basis, with each bank's premium calculated in line with the degree of risk attached to its operations. This was revealed by Galia Maor, the Examiner of Banks, in a speech at a seminar on the banking system in the wake of the Bejski report. The seminar was held on Monday evening at the Dan Panorama Hotel in Tel Aviv.

The deposit insurance plan is in its initial stages, and is still being developed by the Examiner of Banks department at the Bank of Israel. There are formidable theoretical problems involved in the graduated premium approach, primarily the criteria on which to assess the degree of risk pertaining to each individual bank. According to central bank sources, the commercial banks themselves have not been party to the discussions so far.

When the proposal is ready, the department intends to introduce it by means of legislation, which is usually a lengthy process. In any event, the procedure would first require the proposal's authorization by the Bank of Israel's Banking Affairs Committee and its Advisory Committee, neither of which have functioned for the last 14 months, due to political disagreements over their composition.

It would also, of course, require the active support of the governor of the bank, a post that is currently in limbo.

Banking analysts contacted by The Jerusalem Post yesterday were

severely critical of the idea of deposit insurance. A system of graduated premiums was a virtual impossibility, they believed, and attempts in the U.S. to introduce such a system had failed. The American system, controlled by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), used a uniform premium for all banks, thereby failing to distinguish between more and less risky institutions.

Furthermore, according to these analysts, the American experience showed that a uniform premium could actually encourage management to take bigger risks, since the government would ultimately absorb any loss. Only effective regulation of the banking system by the relevant authorities could prevent such a management approach, and then insurance became unnecessary.

A previous attempt to introduce deposit insurance in Israel, in 1974, failed because of fierce opposition from the commercial banks. It is thought that the Bank of Israel is taking advantage of the current weak position of the banks to try and push through its initiative.

Meanwhile, a much broader legislative initiative of the Examiner of Banks, involving a total revision of existing banking legislation, is nearing completion. It will include all the recent directives issued by the Examiner of Banks, including the size, composition, scope and responsibilities of bank boards, the restrictions on loans to individual debtors by banks and banking groups, and other changes that Maor's department has pushed through over the last year.

Hoteliers to be granted grace period on loans

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Treasury has acceded to a request by the Tourism Ministry to extend the repayment period for tourism development loans to 17 years. Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir this week met with representatives of the Hotel Association to tell them of the additional breathing space which has been granted them.

Under the new conditions only interest payments will have to be made for the first five years of the loans. During the remaining 12 years, debtors will be required to repay capital plus interest and linkage.

The agreement between the Treasury and the Tourism Ministry covers both index and foreign currency linked loans.

Sharir also disclosed that the Treasury had agreed to a special deferment on payments of tourism development loans to those hotels which can prove that they are in financial difficulties as a direct result of the crisis in tourism.

Hotels which qualify for this deferment will receive it in the current fiscal year.

Aware that the only way hotels can recoup some of their income is through internal tourism, the Treasury has agreed to fund a huge publicity campaign to encourage Israelis to vacation in the country and be pampered in an Israeli hotel. No sum has yet been determined.

25 years of Sheraton operations in Israel Pickering extols tourism as int'l bridge-builder

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Tourism has an important part to play in fostering ties between the U.S. and Israel, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said yesterday at the Tel Aviv Sheraton hotel. He was speaking at the 25th anniversary luncheon marking Sheraton operations in Israel.

Pickering, who first came to Israel as a tourist in 1966, emphasized that in this region of the world, tourism can be an invaluable aid towards promoting understanding and tolerance.

Pledging that his government will not allow terrorism to deter Americans from travelling abroad and coming to Israel, Pickering declared that the Administration is equally determined "to deny terrorists safe haven anywhere."

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir, who leaves on a promotion tour to the U.S. today, said that there is no justification for Americans to stay home.

One prominent American currently in Israel is the Sheraton Corporation's chief executive, John Kapiotas, who was general manager of the original Tel Aviv Sheraton from 1964 to 1968.

At a press conference prior to the luncheon, Kapiotas recalled that the Tel Aviv Sheraton was the chain's first property outside of North America. The Sheraton Corporation's international image "began right here," he said. Today Sheraton operates close to 500 hotels in 63 countries.

Sheraton wants to expand its operations in Israel, he said, "but it all boils down to financing. The project has to be successful for the investors as well as for the operators." Sheraton had plans for opening a hotel in Eilat, but these fell by the wayside. Ideally, Kapiotas would like to see the Sheraton presence in Israel emulate that of Egypt, where tourists can buy a Sheraton package to nine hotels from one end of the country to the other.

Tighter rule over bank managers

Post Economic Staff
Legislation empowering the governor of the Bank of Israel to fire bank managers and board members will be submitted to the Knesset's State Control Committee next week.

Committee Chairman David Libai (Alignment) is to present the bill as part of the process of implementing the Bejski Commission report, which criticized the limitations on the Bank of Israel's supervisory powers.

At present the bank governor is

empowered to suspend managers and board members, but only for a period of three months.

The proposal has come in response to a request by MK Haim Ramon (Alignment) that the committee begin paving the way for implementing personal conclusions in the Bejski report. He also wants to ensure that the examiner of banks has enough power to prevent a recurrence in the future of the behaviour by the banks' management, which led to the collapse of October 1983.

Annual Bank of Israel report Israel admits: U.S. pressure brought about economic plan

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
The U.S. agreed to grant Israel \$1.5 billion in emergency aid in 1985 only after the government implemented a comprehensive economic plan, the annual report of the Bank of Israel states. It is the first time that an official Israeli document admits that the U.S. pressured Israel into embarking on an economic plan and made the disbursement of the first part of the emergency aid package conditional on the launching of the plan.

The report, which is due to appear early next week, states that in the end, there was no need for the \$750 million disbursement from the emergency aid Israel received last year. The report says that Israel ended 1985 with a surplus in its current account of some \$1.1b., a development without precedent in the history of the country.

The surplus in the current account was the result of a transfer of \$5.1b. in foreign aid from the U.S., which more than covered a \$4b. excess of imports of goods and services over exports.

The report states that the excess of imports over exports, excluding payment of interest and military imports, was \$264m., or 10 per cent of what it was in 1983, when it totalled \$2,650m.

According to the report the level of the deficit, excluding military im-

ports and interest payments, is in some respects a more accurate indicator of the economic situation than the overall deficit. This is because military imports are not a function of economic development, and interest payments are determined by the level of the foreign debt accumulated in the past.

The report says that Israel has greatly benefited from the fact that the military aid it receives from the U.S. was from 1984 transferred as an outright grant, in contrast to previous years, when half of it was in fact a long-term loan. The weight of interest payments on these loans has increased over the years, and in the last years it has taken a large slice of the civilian part of the U.S. aid to Israel. The report estimates that the conversion of the entire military aid to the form of grants will save Israel some \$100m. a year for the coming decades.

The report criticizes the lack of elasticity in foreign currency regulations, which prevented the public from converting its foreign debts from being denominated in European currencies into dollar denominations. Given the weakening of the dollar, this would have saved the country large sums of money.

The report states that for the first time since 1973 Israel's foreign debt dropped, by 0.5 per cent. Since 1973 the debt level had increased by an annual average of 16 per cent.

TOURISM BRIEFS

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
MICHAEL DELANEY, general sales manager for Aer Lingus will be in Israel next week for talks with El Al's marketing division and with representatives of various branches of the tourist industry. Incidentally, Israeli visitors to Ireland no longer require an entry visa.

ISRAELIS WHO want to vacation abroad but who are on a tight budget, should consider Romania, where hotel and car rental prices are unbelievably low. For only \$385 per couple it is possible to get a week's bed and breakfast in Romania's leading hotels plus the hire of a car. Petrol is also cheap and costs tourists the equivalent of U.S. 80 cents a litre. Tourists who rent a car can cross into Yugoslavia or Hungary, provided they guarantee to return to Romania with the car. The added bonus is that travel tax to Romania is only \$50.

tourists, but there are many Israelis who are not sufficiently familiar with their own country.

IT'S UNFAIR to accuse all Americans of opting out of travel abroad. The Baltimore ZOA Annual Independence Day Mission, which has been a consistent visitor here since 1962, has come through again this year with flying colours. Not only did one of the 40 people who had signed up for the tour cancel, but in the last week before departure the group was increased to 43.

CHARTER FLIGHTS to the Balkans will be launched by Balkanair Tours and Travel on June 27. Flights on the El Al subsidiary Sun d'Or will take travellers to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Greece and Turkey. The cost for visitors to Greece, including three nights in a four-star hotel, is \$266.

OBSERVANT Jews who have been deterred from joining group tours for fear of Sabbath desecration and concern over *kashrut* are now being specially catered for by Natours. The company has organized Kosher Group tours to various destinations in Europe, the U.S. and the Far East. The tours are planned to avoid travel on the Sabbath.

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- One task for an ARP warden is to show up (9)
- Swap coins from the till (13)
- Top copy mark on the pools coupon (4)
- Wood turning should produce a slab (5)
- What the spinster did when she told a yarn (4)
- Coal pit rebuilt in Washington (7)
- Notwithstanding a sandbank in an English river (7)
- It keeps one part of the prison all enclosed (7)
- Reliable way to stop flow of blood (7)
- Wrote the first letter off from memory (4)
- Rub horse meat with hot spices (5)
- Opportunity to play act (4)
- During which students should attend to erudite words (8,5)
- Little housecraft needed if there is not much draught (9)

DOWN

- Pronounced pain calls for a single sheet (4)
- Where royalty is seen every-one follows them (3,4)
- Cut results from adding the indices (7)
- During which athletes warm up no doubt (4)
- Revised top price is low for international competition (5,8)
- body of history revealing the Mother Nile (8,5)
- Slogan that might mislead solvers of this puzzle (9)
- Not an open palm (9)
- Very proper help given to the street (5)
- A huge mob overthrow an Indian state (5)
- A man of fine taste (7)
- Get wind of Rex appearing in Cocks I farrago (7)
- Old tenacity right involving dual control (4)
- Dishonest tendency (4)

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Moriah, 82 Derech Beit Lehem, 717531; Baisam, Seleh Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Alida, Harod's Gate, 282058.

Tel Aviv: Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230748; Rimona (Shari), 16 Zisman, Nahlat Yitzhak, 257578.

Netanya: Hamegan, 13 Sd. Weizmann, 22958.

Hatifa: Hanesel, 33 Sd. Hanesel, 333312.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Karem (pediatrics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, E.N.T.), Shearn Zadek (obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics).

Tel Aviv: Rokeh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal surgery).

Netanya: Laniado.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tel Aviv dial 524444, Kiryat Shimon 4444.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam 551111 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Beersheba 74767 Nahariya 523333
Carmiel 988555 Netanya 52333
Dor Region 781111 Petah Tikva 523111
Eilat 7233 Rehovot 451333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa 512233 Sardin 30333
Hatzor 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 803133 Tiberies 90111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.

101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

"Siron" - Mental Health First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 85791.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 633828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

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- Old tenacity right involving dual control (4)
- Dishonest tendency (4)

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 7 Mediterranean types
- 12 Therefore

DOWN

- 13 Brief
- 17 Abdomen
- 18 Pine
- 22 With added spirits
- 23 Sparkle
- 24 Of the sea
- 25 Part of gun-barrel

DOWN

- 1 Unlaid litter
- 2 Unusual
- 3 Animal ooze
- 4 Sightseer
- 5 Headland
- 6 Liberated
- 9 Family tree
- 14 Freshly green
- 15 Sibling
- 16 Stiffly proper
- 19 Scale
- 20 Ridicule
- 21 Fibbers

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Address _____

City _____

Country _____

The above price will remain valid pending any government approved price rise.

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A little courtesy won't kill you!

MARKET PLACE

GREER FAY CASHMAN

Eilat bucks the trend

Hotels all over the country look sadly at their empty guest rooms — except in Eilat. The reason for the exception, according to Anglo-Jewish hotel tycoon David Lewis, is that in the minds of many Europeans Eilat is not as closely identified with Israel as Jerusalem or Tel Aviv.

This accounts for the fact that for the past six months it's been well nigh impossible to get a room in Eilat.

There's a story about a tourist spinning himself at the poolside at an Eilat hotel who asked another tourist whether there was anything worth reading in the newspaper he was holding. The second tourist replied that the front page was full of stories about unrest in the Middle East and security problems plaguing Israel. "I wouldn't go to Israel for anything right now," he said. To which the first tourist retorted: "But you are in Israel." "No, I'm not," came the rejoinder. "I'm in Eilat."

Tourists are not the only people flocking to Eilat. The resort is becoming increasingly popular with the Israeli public, observes Lewis, who heads the Isrotel chain, whose properties include the King Solomon's Palace and Laguna Hotels in Eilat and the Blue Bell Hotel in Netanya. Two additional Eilat properties under Isrotel management — the Sport and the St. Tropez Beach hotels are due to open in the near future.

Israelis have to a certain extent filled the vacuum left by foreign tourists, says Lewis, noting that this is good for the country's foreign currency reserves. There is less income in foreign currency, but those Israelis who opt for Eilat are not taking dollars out of the country.

Lewis nevertheless thinks that Eilat still has a long way to go to qualify as a full-fledged international resort area with much development remaining to be done. In addition, says Lewis, Eilat needs at least one new five-star hotel.

The scope of business in Eilat observes Lewis, has been amply illustrated over the past three years, especially since prices became more reasonable. To the chagrin of other hotel operators, Isrotel introduced competitive prices. The other hotels had no choice but to follow suit, and to their happy surprise found that it paid off. Prices dropped by as much as 40 percent, and hotels still made a profit, because their occupancy rates shot up astronomically.

What has helped to make Eilat popular with Europeans is that the value of their currencies has risen against the dollar, and since Israel is a dollar-based economy, prices in Eilat are very competitive. Lewis predicts that next winter Eilat will seriously rival the Canary Islands as a destination. Prices have risen there, he says, and the peseta is more aligned to European currencies than to the dollar.

Isrotel plans to concentrate most of its energies on Eilat. The chain has successfully weathered the storm of American anti-travel panic. It had intended setting up marketing operations in the U.S. this year, but decided that 1986 was not a good year to tackle the U.S. market.

He believes that the American fear of terrorism will abate, but only if the media stop harping on the subject. "The more you tell people just to worry, the more they realize that there is something to worry about."

He is optimistic that the tourists will be back in 1987 or at the latest in 1988. Isrotel, according to Lewis, can last the distance. "My group has considerable financial resources and would not have come to Israel unless we were prepared to see through the short-term vicissitudes" he says. In any case, he points out, even before the terrorism scare, Americans comprised only a small percentage of Eilat's trade.

Unreasonable restrictions imposed by the Treasury, says Lewis, prevent a boost in tourism. He says there must be more flexibility in promoting tourism to Israel, specifically in sharing campaigns with tour operators.

But more important from the investor's perspective is the support for newcomers in the field. The government, says Lewis, is very supportive of newcomers in the first year, but not in the second and third years. This is a terrible waste in his opinion, because established companies are just as deserving of government support.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

30 per cent of the revenue of Norway's government is dependent on oil. Norway produces 900,000 barrels a day. (Observer)

When are profits earned from dealing on the Tel Aviv stock exchange taxable?

By JEFF BROIDE

Generally, when the taxpayer is a shareholder, that is, he buys and sells shares, options and debentures on the stock exchange as part of his business, the profits are taxable as regular income and therefore subject to income tax. Where a person invests on the stock exchange, but does not deal (i.e. conduct a business) in such investments, then the gains thereon are of a capital nature and would, but for a specific exemption, be liable to capital gains tax.

However, the Income Tax Ordinance exempts profits realized on Tel Aviv Stock Exchange investments from the capital gains tax, thus enabling the private investor to escape the tax network entirely.

The exemption applies to dealings on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and to certain Israeli shares quoted on certain overseas stock exchanges. The crucial factor, therefore, is how to avoid one's dealing being defined as "of a business nature."

When are share dealings deemed to be of a business nature? A taxpayer who carries on a business which deals in quoted securities is liable to regular income tax on his profits. However, the law extends the liability for tax to income accruing from "any venture or transaction of a business nature." As a result of court decisions over the years to establish whether a "business" was run or whether a transaction or deal was of a "business nature," we today have a number of tests to determine the taxability of such income. These tests are re-

levant not only to stock exchange dealing, but to other dealings as well.

1. Nature of the asset
In certain cases, the asset acquired may be such that the purchase is considered to be of a business nature; when large quantities of consumable items are purchased and these are subject to quick resale, the venture may well be treated as "of a business nature." However, this test is not conclusive.

2. Knowledge and expertise of the taxpayer

A factor often used in establishing whether the trading is a business or of a business nature is the degree of knowledge or expertise of the taxpayer in the particular field. In the case of Ben Zion and Miron vs. the Assessing Officer, the judge held that the test of skill and knowledge did not require great expertise; if the person carrying out the venture has a reasonable knowledge of similar dealings and also knows the market, then such a deal or venture is of a business nature. Readers closely linked in their business or profession to the stock exchange should exercise the utmost caution here.

3. Means of financing

Another criterion in determining the "business nature" of transactions is the means of financing the transactions. Generally, when the financing is from private savings, the venture will be treated as of a capital nature; when the taxpayer resorts to short-term loans, the tendency would be to treat the deal as "commercial." It should be stressed that

all these tests are interrelated and that no single criterion is independent of all the others. In the Moskowitz case it was held that the fact that a person resorted to short-term loans and sophisticated financing measures attached a business nature to the venture.

4. Period during which asset is held
The shorter the period during which the asset is held, the more likely the courts are to conclude that the purchase and sale were of a business nature. In the Dekel case, Justice Friedman was of the opinion that the short time periods between each purchase and sale lead one to conclude that such dealing was of a "business nature."

5. Developments, marketing and other initiatives

Assets which undergo physical changes before resale, or which require certain marketing activity before resale, are generally considered deals of a "business nature." When the asset sold has not undergone any physical changes and when there has been no marketing initiative, then the tendency is to treat the sale as of a capital nature and, therefore, not taxable.

6. Circumstances of the transaction

The circumstances may indicate whether there has been a realization of the investment or trade therein. The test here is not concerned with the subjective intention of the taxpayer, but rather with the circumstances which may indicate the real nature of the venture. In order for the transaction to be classified as

being of a capital nature, the asset must have been acquired for purposes of investment or consumption. When the asset is acquired for business purposes, then the sale will also be regarded as of a "business nature"; the converse is also true.

7. The financial amount involved
While the amount involved cannot be construed as determining the "business nature" of a transaction, in the Zess case, the judge intimated that, among the criteria that governed his decision to classify the deals as being of a "business nature" was the large sum involved.

8. Company's aim according to the memorandum

When the venture is of a kind clearly indicated in the company's memorandum of association, then the nature thereof may be self-evident. However, when a company engages in transactions not specified in the memorandum, it may be more difficult to determine the capital or business nature of the dealing. Here too, the test is not conclusive.

9. Presentation in the balance sheet
Classification of an asset as a fixed or current asset in the balance sheet may indicate the intention of the taxpayer with regard thereto, but this is complementary and not conclusive.

Generally, these tests are not dealt with separately, but rather as a whole evaluation of the transaction or venture involved.

(The writer is a Certified Public Accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Post.)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Costly bale of cotton

The Haifa District Court has ordered the Port Authority to pay NIS 10,000 compensation to a longshoreman injured in a work accident. Judge Hanoch Shiloni gave the order yesterday after a compromise was reached following the claim made by Eli Kisaravi of Utsafit.

Kisaravi was injured in October 1982, when a half-ton bale of cotton being loaded at the Haifa port fell on him, causing him back and leg injuries.

People become smarter shoppers

Israelis have become smarter shoppers during the past few months, mastering good consumer habits and learning to compare prices, a poll by the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research reveals.

The poll, funded by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, found that most people support the economic stabilization plan and believe it has paved the way for a more productive economy. People were generally supportive of subsidy cuts for food and transportation, but objected to increased prices on services such as health and education.

'Family Expenses Poll' starts on June 1

The Central Bureau of Statistics will start gathering information for the "1986/87 Family Expenses Poll" on June 1. The poll, based on interviews and diaries kept by families over the course of a year, is the primary source of information on the standard of living of urban families.

Poll results will be used to determine the relative weight of various products and services in the consumer price index "basket," and will provide useful data for shaping economic policy.

More driving as fuel prices drop

HAIFA. — Road traffic used five per cent more petrol in April than during the same month in 1985, as a result of lower fuel prices, the head of the Fuel Authority, Shimon Gilboa said yesterday. In a speech to the Haifa Rotary Club Gilboa said the process of converting factories to burning coal rather than oil had been halted because oil was now cheap.

He estimated that Israel would spend only \$720 million this year to import the 49m. barrels of crude oil it needs, just over one third the \$2 billion it spent in 1980 for the smaller quantity required then. The country's current fuel bill was similar, in real terms, to what it was in 1973, he said.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:		Turnovers:		4.25% fully-linked	
General Share Index	118.10 +0.37%	Shares - total	NIS 8,956,200	80% linked	Mixed to 1%
Non-Bank Index	141.37 +0.88%	Arrangement	NIS 2,460,300	Double-linked	Stable
Insurance	107.23 +0.18%	Non-bank	NIS 6,506,900	Dollar-linked	Mixed to 1%
Commerce, Services	188.58 +1.18%	Bonds - total	NIS 4,882,600	Admon	Stable
Real Estate	158.55 +0.86%	Index-linked	NIS 2,872,200	Rimon	Falls to 0.5%
Real Estate 40	170.63 +0.34%	Dollar-linked	NIS 1,210,400	Gilboa	Falls to 1%
Industrials	128.66 +0.33%	Treasury Bills	NIS 1,058,000	For. Curr.	Mixed to 1%
Todays	159.19 +0.24%	Share Movements:		Demonstrated	
Metals	124.93 +0.14%	Advances	192 (82)	Treasury Bills	
Electronics	108.71 +0.12%	of which 5% +	33 (11)	(monthly yield)	1.19% - 1.49%
Chemicals	126.68 +0.39%	"buyers only"	4 (6)		
Industrial Invest.	121.63 +0.07%	Declines	66 (218)		
Investment Cos.	146.76 +1.81%	of which 5% +	11 (38)		
General Bond Index	108.42 -0.07%	"sellers only"	2 (10)		
Index-linked Bonds	109.48 -0.09%	Unchanged	124 (83)		
Fully-linked	111.27 -0.15%	Trading Halt	45 (54)		
Partially-linked	108.22 +0.03%				
Dollar-linked Bonds	99.51 -0.19%				
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.03 -0.12%				
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	107.96 -0.10%				
Long-term 5+ yrs	108.48 -0.26%				

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1095	1209	+0.5
General non-arr.	27400	22	-0.4
First Int'l	3650	2956	-
FIBI	4040	2494	+1.0
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB	81900	606	-
Union 0.1	81300	68	-
Discount	105370	79	+0.0
Mizrahi	33980	284	-
Hapoalim r	55830	1024	+0.5
General A	143050	1	+0.1
Leumi 0.1	35390	207	-
Fin. Trade	47500	1	-
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi mort. r	5050	247	+1.0
Dev. Mort.	1352	1086	+4.7
Mishkan r	2620	801	-
Telshor r	13690	134	-
Merrav r	4800	420	-1.5
Financial Institutions			
AgriCo	65604	24	+10.0
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	8850	58	-1.7
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	951	170	-5.8
Hassneh r	545	2266	+1.1
Phoenix 0.1	1600	1034	+3.8
Harnishand	no trading		
Menorah 1	7920	14	-1.0
Sahar r	4408	27	+4.0
Zion Hold. 1	16037	7	+4.0
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4790	-	-
Supercol 2	5340	991	+0.9
Osler r	5720	844	+2.2
Lightstar	15160	74	+0.0
Cold Storage	3001	-	-3.0
Dan Hotels	3816	176	+6.0
Yarden Hotel	3151	277	+5.0
Hilon 1	11500	20	+1.8
Team 1	1859	33	+3.9
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	645	18606	-
Elion	378	4896	-
Africa Int. 0.1	33650	62	+5.4
Dankin	4900	517	-
Prop. & Bldg.	2700	837	-
Bayside 0.1	4230	113	-4.5
ILDC r	50200	185	-
Ressco r	6900	289	-
Mehadrin	5910	439	-
Hadarim	1100	3500	-
Industrials			
Dubek 1	3940	825	+2.1
Pr-Ze 1	2300	741	-
Sunroast	6200	265	+2.1
Elite	14650	57	-
Adgar	835	1300	-0.6
Argaman r	12150	191	+1.7
Delta G 1	3475	139	+0.3
Maquette 1	27100	20	-1.6
Eagle 1	15375	85	-3.5
Polgar 0.4	no trading		
Schoellerma	14100	93	-
Rogovin	3995	324	+4.9
Urden 0.1 r	11050	140	-4.7
Is. Can. Co. 1	1170	7740	+5.3
Zion Cables	2285	337	-3.4
Pecker Steel	7400	71	+0.1
Elbit 3 r	441000	13	-0.4
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3840	722	-
Elion	3088	16380	+10.0
Affix 1	no trading		
Gahelet	1617	285	-
Israel Corp. 1	8117	882	+8.1
Wolfson 1 r	118800	4	+10.0
Hapoalim Inv.	5520	3185	+3.1
Leumi Invest.	4911	372	-
Discount Invest.	2465	2734	-
Mizrahi Invest.	16735	56	-
Clal 10	634	6108	-
Landco 0.1	10050	17	+1.0
Pama 0.1	10220	163	+6.5
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	12300	81	-1.6
J.O.E.L.	1520	5024	+1.3
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LEUMI	Last Updated	Types	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
HAPOALIM	27.5	8-13.5%	8-13.5%	8-13.5%
DISCOUNT	20.5	8-14.5%	8-15%	8-15%
MIZRAHI	8.4	7-13%	7-13%	8-14%
First Int'l	8.5	8-18%	8-18%	8-17%
First Int'l	12.3	6-19%	7-13%	6-13%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 99 days.)

PATAM — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of May 28)

USD	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	8.575	8.575	8.625
STG	9.000	8.875	8.625
DMK	4.000	4.000	4.125
SPF	4.000	3.875	3.750
YEN	3.375	3.250	3.250

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		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rates
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4708	1.4882	1.45	1.51	1.4810
U.K. Sterling	1	2.2032	2.2387	2.17	2.27	2.2250
Deutch Mark	1	0.6473	0.6556	0.64	0.67	0.6512
French Franc	1	0.2034	0.2069	0.20	0.21	0.2045
Dutch Florin	1	0.5787	0.5829	0.55	0.58	0.5789
Swiss Franc	1	0.7836	0.7934	0.77	0.81	0.7876
Swedish Krona	1	0.2033	0.2058	0.20	0.21	0.2044
Norweg. Krona	1	0.1915	0.1938	0.19	0.20	0.1928
Danish Krona	1	0.1747	0.1771	0.17	0.18	0.1761
Finnish Mark	1	0.2809	0.2844	0.27	0.28	0.2828
Canad. Dollar	1	1.0734	1.0888	1.05	1.10	1.0731
Austr. Dollar	1	1.0827	1.0753	1.06	1.10	1.0698
S. Africa Rand	1	0.8293	0.8374	0.87	0.84	0.8361
Belgian Franc	10	0.3160	0.8205	0.31	0.33	0.3188
Austrian Sch.	10	0.8201	0.8316	0.80	0.85	0.8284
Italian Lira	1000	0.9422	0.9528	0.92	0.98	0.9521
Japanese Yen	100	0.8711	0.8829	0.86	0.90	0.8774
Jordanian Dinar	1	---	---	3.07	4.22	4.2080
Egyptian Pound	1	---	---	0.71	0.76	0.8012

THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frankel
Editor

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The imperative of inquiry

IT IS TIME to praise brave, dedicated and anonymous public servants without whom the safety of this country would have been in far graver danger than it is today — the men of the General Security Services. The debt every citizen owes them cannot be expressed in words, if only because their relentless daily struggle against terrorism is most of the time shrouded in secrecy.

Only when they fail to discover — or defuse — a terrorist bomb, or to seize and disarm a terrorist before he has planted a bomb or shot up a bus, is due notice taken of their very existence.

Which is a great pity. Particularly since this week's controversy over the "affair" involving the GSS's chief, Avraham ("Avrum") Shalom, may have created an impression of indifference, if not ingratitude, to the organization. That impression could not be more wrong. No sensible person would contend that Israel, vulnerable as it remains to hostile action, could do without the GSS, or that it would not grievously suffer from a lack of GSS secrets to the enemy.

The enormous question opened, or perhaps reopened, by the "Shalom affair" is only whether the GSS can adequately perform its duties in democratic Israel, while being free from the constraints of the law.

The application of due process of law to the GSS's chief, when he faces the possibility of criminal charges, requires special consideration for the extremely sensitive nature of the work in which he engages. But a police probe need not be the only way of investigating the suspicions of obstructing the course of justice which are said to be held by Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir against Mr. Shalom. An *in camera* inquiry by a state commission chaired by a distinguished Supreme Court Justice could be a perfectly acceptable alternative.

And an *in camera* trial might follow, if the results of the investigation were at all to warrant a trial.

Prof. Zamir has not so far come up with a proposal for a state inquiry commission, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who is Mr. Shalom's direct civilian superior, is yet to indicate what his response might be if the proposal were made. It does not, however, seem that Mr. Peres is especially enthused by the idea, because he has not been persuaded that an investigation of any sort would be in the national interest.

The prime minister's general attitude to "Avrum" is plain enough. The GSS chief, whom he intends to keep at the post, is to him a man of shining and impeccable achievement, a hero of our time who is worthy of unqualified trust, but who has been unjustly labelled by some former underlings whose allegations were unwisely snapped up by the attorney-general. Mr. Peres resents the mere publication of the suspicions against Mr. Shalom and even refers to it for a reason unexplained as trial by the media.

To Mr. Peres, an *in camera* inquiry, let alone an *in camera* trial, in this country is a virtual impossibility. He seems certain that the veil of secrecy will be pierced and that high-grade professional secrets will be out, notably during a trial when the defendant will have to be afforded an opportunity to cite precedents and claim extenuating circumstances. The premier may also fear that the responsibility of the political echelon will in the process be charged and exposed.

The argument that there are no longer any secrets in Israel does not, however, hold water. It was belied by the Zorea and Blatman inquiry committees on the Ashkelon bus incident, whose work it was that gave rise to the complaints about Mr. Shalom.

Now there are more than a few people in Israel who believe that that double inquiry should never have been initiated, and that extending the inquisitorial agony to Mr. Shalom would be to compound the error. Some of these critics deny that the killing, even after their capture, of two Arab terrorists with murder in their hearts justifies an investigation that might lead to criminal charges against an Israeli patriot. Even Palestinians are reported to be puzzled by the uproar here, which they lay to the peculiarity of the Jews.

This peculiarity has, however, all along been Israel's pride and badge of distinction. While it does not oblige officials always to tell all and nothing but the truth, it spells refusal in principle to base the nation's security on foundations of falsehood. It means the rejection of any attempt to cover up official misdeeds — even if, to adopt Mr. Peres's own language about Mr. Shalom, only a "slip" may have occurred.

It is, in any case, too late for a cover-up now. If the premier is only half right about the difficulty of keeping a secret in Israel, he — and his inner cabinet colleagues — should back down from any idea of covering up the "secret" of the Ashkelon bus incident. This is a time bomb, and the way to treat it is to defuse it — by a proper inquiry.

ALLEGED FRAUD

(Continued from Page One)

ence to bring to the fraud squad. In the meantime, two deaf men were arrested in Ramat Hasharon on suspicion of selling forged donation tickets. Under questioning, the two revealed the existence of the network. Later a member of the association with a previous criminal record was arrested on suspicion of taking a leading part in the gang. A search in the man's Jaffa apart-

ment revealed forged donation tickets and a large sum of money.

Horev yesterday urged the public to continue making contributions to the association, which has no other source of support. However, she cautioned people to check the identities of those soliciting contributions. Qualified fundraisers should be able to present an identification card and papers, showing he or she is connected with the association.

CISKEI FIRM

(Continued from Page One)

Steinberg spent R14,254 (about NIS 9,000) on internal flights over a three-month period.

Members of the Israeli community in Ciskei, who asked to remain anonymous, said that many of them had "lost money and jobs due to the fraudulent actions" of Salt and Steinberg. Development Bank manager John Baker acknowledged to The Post that his bank was a "signifi-

cant creditor" of Classic Motors. He refused to divulge details on the grounds that the claims were still being prepared.

Allegations of corruption were made against several Israeli companies operating in Ciskei during a judicial inquiry last year. At least two companies were ordered to leave the homeland and the official Ciskei trade mission in Tel Aviv was closed down.

1,000 injured at Chernobyl

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet news agency Novosti indicated yesterday that as many as 1,000 people were injured in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, last month. This is the highest figure to be given yet by the Russians.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, said in an address on May 14 that about 300 people were admitted

to hospital with radiation injuries after the fire and explosion. The most serious of the Chernobyl casualties are being treated in hospital in Moscow.

The death toll has risen to 19 — 17 of the people in hospital, a Soviet scientist told a news conference on Monday.

(Earlier story page 4.)

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ON MAKING MORE BABIES

YOSEF GOELL

I HAVE commented in two previous articles on two Arab aspects of the demographic projections recently discussed in the cabinet, and I would like here to consider some of the Jewish aspects of the issue.

Commentators, myself included, have had our opportunity to poke fun at Prime Minister Peres's exhortation to Jewish couples to have a minimum of four children. The ridicule was well deserved because in democratic societies, politicians have no business interfering in such intimate family decisions; and because all the evidence seems to indicate that policies intended to encourage people to have more children hardly have any impact whatsoever.

But the opposite does not necessarily hold. There are policies which can definitely encourage people to have fewer children.

All in all, for a modern society, Israel is doing not too badly on this score. Of all Western societies, we are still one of the most family-centred.

For all our penchant for frantic, blind copying of American lifestyles, it is still nearly unheard of for Israeli women who are pursuing careers, to give up marrying and raising a family at the same time. It certainly makes for a much more hard life for working mothers, but the innate dedication to the idea of a family as the basis of the good life is deeply imbedded in the Israeli psyche.

Kibbutzim provide an excellent laboratory for the study of Israeli Jewish attitudes to family and children because in their case, all financial impediments are removed from the individual couple's decision on how many children to have. With such impediments neutralized what we see is that kibbutz families, which are modern and secular with a vengeance, have more children than the Israeli average of 2.8 per couple. Four children per couple is a very common picture in kibbutzim, and five and six children are not uncommon.

On moshavim, families have more than the average number of children, too, possibly because of the natural ambience of rural life, but also because there is an economic advantage to it.

The *haredi* population, and part of the mainline Orthodox, have more than the average number of children because of their deep commitment to an all-encompassing lifestyle which calls for large families. To their credit, one should also point out that they have been the most stalwart of all Israelis in resisting the lure of materialistic profligacy at the expense of family values.

THE MAJOR impediments to having larger families, or even to keep on having the current number of children, are the ones that confront the 80-90 per cent of Israelis who live in cities and towns and are not deeply religious. Part of these impediments have to do with money; part are a reflection of the inordinate hassle of day-to-day life in urban Israel.

First, to the things that money could cure. The same governments whose leaders exhort us to have larger families, are the governments that have been cutting down on child benefit payments, on schooling, on health and on housing budgets.

True, we are in the midst of an economic crisis which requires some serious belt-tightening in national budgets. But all our governments, all major parties, have made possible, and in some cases very definitely colluded in, the creation of a gigantic, tax-evading black economy. As a broad generalization, if our political leaders ever became serious enough, and gutsy enough to clamp down on major tax evasion, there would be more than enough money to restore most of these family-supporting programmes — and possibly even to increase them.

Income tax authorities seem to have turned over a new leaf recently, but it is still not a very serious effort because the political signals to clamp down with a vengeance have still not come from on high. Our top politicians are apparently too busy with the inanities which pass for politics in our country, or more likely, are too deeply involved with the people who make up the backbone of the tax-evading black economy, for them to give such signals.

The typical two-bedroom urban flat is the major limitation which tells the average young Israeli couple to stop at two or, at most, three children. Making bigger housing available for couples wanting to have more children costs money. But it is certainly a worthwhile target for the shifting of national budgets away from the financing of an aliyah establishment which is totally useless when it comes to encouraging aliyah, or of dissuading yordim, for that matter, to give just one example of a desirable shift in priorities.

'One of the reasons it has become so expensive to raise a number of children is the sort of bar mitzva productions we insist on staging and the sort of material presents we insist on showering on our children'

Schooling, too, despite the fiction of free education, is an expensive enterprise for the vast majority of parents. So are the inadequate number of day-care centres, which are essential to enable women to work to help support growing families, but which cost more than a university education.

For all the media emphasis on pockets of poverty, the most harassed part of our population are working mothers. This is because the myriad arrangements of day-to-day life are built to accommodate the convenience of the various governmental and private bureaucracies that provide essential services rather than the people they are meant to serve.

One of the scandals of a Jewish state, whose very Jewishness should imply an emphasis on quality education, is that our children go to school for only half a day. There is absolutely no reason why a Jewish state, in its 39th year, should not provide five full days of schooling for its children.

One could go on with examples of inconvenient Kapat Holim schedules and shopping hours, tyrannical repairmen, day-care centres that close down en masse in August and send harried parents scurrying for a host of makeshift arrangements to care for their toddlers.

The long and short of it is that our elected and appointed leaders, instead of exhorting us to have more Jewish babies "for the greater glory of the homeland," should be earning their keep by working to adapt the living and working arrangements of the country to make the raising of children less of a hassle.

I am nearly tempted to urge the election of more women politicians in the hope that they could be expected to devote more attention to these problems than their male colleagues have. But I hesitate, when I see that so many of our current women politicians fall into the same rut as their male colleagues by focusing in an inordinate proportion of their attention and energy on the interminable and futile arguments over the territories and the side of the bed on which Hussein and Mubarak got up on in the morning, rather than on the social arrangements by which we live.

THE WAY our political leaders perceive and do their jobs is just one part of the problem; we ourselves are the other part of it. In the past decade and a half in which so many of us have been seduced by the Golden Calf of a false and impossible prosperity, new standards have crept in that include child-raising practices that have the effect of spoiling many of our kids rotten. One of the reasons it has become so expensive to raise a number of children in each family is the sort of bar mitzva productions we insist on staging and the sort of material presents we insist on showering on our children.

This is certainly not something for which we can blame our political leaders. It is a question of a public atmosphere where the major culprits would seem to be the trend setters in the popular mass media, and especially the editors who are responsible for the editorial and advertising messages conveyed in the new glossy weekend magazines of the Hebrew press and the women's magazines which they own and publish.

We cannot have it both ways. The more we are conned into spending unnecessarily on our children's whims — not to mention on our own — the fewer children we can afford to have, and the less we can afford to spend on the things that are really essential for raising a healthy younger generation.

Let me conclude with a point that has been a constant source of amazement to me in the last few years. If we are so concerned with increasing the number of children in Jewish families, why have our governmental, legal and social welfare bureaucracies been so insistent on rigorous observance of the laws and regulations concerning adoption that Israelis go as far as Brazil to realize the goal of raising a child of their own?

The impediments placed in the way of parents who want to adopt children become all the more inexplicable in the light of the millions in public funds that are being diverted to esoteric experiments in mobilizing test tubes and petri dishes to make it possible for infertile men and women to "conceive."

Whatever else may be wrong with us, Israel has always been known as a wonderful place to raise children. This is still true, to a large extent; witness the tremendous gap between our natural birthrate and those of Diaspora Jewry, and of Western, industrialized societies in general. But if we are not careful, it could very easily stop being true.

Looking over the list of things to be done to encourage Israelis to keep having the number of children we do have, and possibly more, one concludes that they are the same sort of changes that could do wonders in attracting more olim and in dissuading many young Israelis from becoming yordim.

This is the third article in a series. The others appeared on May 20 and 23. The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

TRAVEL TAX

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — Ruth and David Radberg's complaint of May 16 about the potential elimination of the travel tax for yordim who visit Israel is full of the right sentiments, but short of practical consideration.

First, the question must be asked: why is there a travel tax? Well, it exists to discourage conversion of Israeli currency into dollars, marks, etc., required for foreign travel, which the economy needs for more vital purposes. In other words, it encourages Israelis to spend their vacations in Israel instead of abroad, which helps the local tourist industry and avoids a hard currency drain from the Treasury.

When yordim come to visit Israel, they bring currency to Israel, which is desirable and helps the tourist industry. Ruth and David Radberg

would punish them for their yordim by making them pay the travel tax and thus discourage their contribution of hard currency to Israel. While that may provide some personal satisfaction to them and others, its effect is quite the opposite of that expected from the travel tax, i.e. it keeps hard currency out of the Treasury instead of putting some more into it.

A more practical suggestion would be to require yordim to spend a minimum sum in foreign currency during their visit to make sure that they do indeed contribute something rather than living with relatives and being a drain on the economy. A simple requirement of a reasonable amount of currency conversion into shekels per week would suffice for that.

ALBERT A. FELDMANN
Tel Aviv

KOSHER MEAT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — These days, the ultra-Orthodox involve themselves, publicly, in marginal religious issues, such as destroying bus shelters in Jerusalem; harassing people who wish to attend the cinema on Friday night in Petah Tikva, and simulating mythical religious problems with regard to summer hours.

The ultra-Orthodox, at the same time, ignore a basic religious need of the Israeli population such as the salting and koshering of all meat sold in supermarkets throughout Israel. In Beersheba, for example, all fresh red meat and many packages of frozen meat are not koshered. I was told by the butchers of Super-Sol

that they would kosher meat for me but only if I ordered it in advance. Would it not be logical to pre-kosher all meat sold in Israel as is done in all Orthodox meat shops in the United States?

Here in Israel, we live in a country where thousands of butchers are qualified to perform this important primary service. Why doesn't the rabbinate concentrate on solving this problem? The *mitzva* of *kashrut* does not rely on intent, but rather on performance. Meat is either kosher according to definition or it is not. By pre-koshering meat, the rabbis save less knowledgeable Jews from violating the laws.

RABBI GERALD TURK
Beersheba (Kent, Ohio)

RABBINICAL ATTITUDE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — Gerard Heusman was testing the limits of reason when he wrote (May 22) in support of a more "Jewish style" in Israeli architecture, that in the late Louis Kahn's work, "An almost rabbinical questioning atti-

tude reflected his determined rejection of dogma."

What is less questioning of dogma than the rabbinical attitude, as we know, to any subject in heaven or on earth? Jerusalem.

AMOS ELON

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Youth Aliya Dept.
Jerusalem Municipality

Information Centre
I.U.P.A.

Israel Public Council for
Soviet Jewry

Israel Union of Performing Artists

Ministry of Immigrant Absorption

Lemaan Ahai Verayai — For the Sake of My Brethren Closing of Solidarity With Soviet Jewry Month Israel's Artists Salute the Jews of Soviet Russia

The event will be held on Tuesday, June 3, 1986
at 7:15 p.m., at the Sultan's Pool, Jerusalem.

Greetings: Shimon Peres, Prime Minister
Yitzhak Shamir, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister
Ya'acov Tsor, Minister of Immigrant Absorption
Arye Dutzin, Chairman, World Zionist Organization
Uri Gordon, Head, Aliyah Hanora
Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem
Avraham Harman, President, Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry
Natan (Anatoly) Shcharansky

Opening Remarks: Chaim Chesler, General Secretary, Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry

Comper: Hanna Marron

Participants: Chava Alberstein Asnat Vishinky Nehama Lifshitz Zvika Pik
Joky Arkin and group Avi Toledano Doron Mazar Kolan troupe
Moshe Alkalay Izhari Cohen Netaneli Boaz Sharabi

Kibbutz Artzi youth group choirs conducted by Henry Klausner

Guest Artist Yves Montand

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- Tel Aviv 61070, 21 Oswaldo Aganha St., Hakiryat, Tel. 03-216040
- and at the Jerusalem Municipality, Culture Dept., 2-Hayel Adam St.
- Production: Joky Arkin; I.U.P.A.; Information Centre — Events Dept.; Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry

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